PATHFINDER

EVERY WEEK FROM THE NATION'S CAPITAL

FORTY-FIRST YEAR — WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPTEMBER 1, 1934 — NUMBER 2122

AUG 23 1934 AGRICULTURE DIVISION

Drought Takes Control and Forces Reversing of Reduction Plans. Prices Going Up

FOLKS, get ready for a general retreat. "About face! Double time!! MARCH!!!" Those are the orders.

Now we wish we had those hogs and cattle we slaughtered, the corn and wheat and other staples—and perhaps even those peanuts—we didn't plant. But "man proposes and God disposes," as Ariosto the Italian poet-philosopher said. The drought is not going to do away with the government's crop-control program; on the contrary it is going to give it an even better chance to show what it can do. The AAA law does not merely provide for cutting down crops; it provides for increasing them if necessary.

In the case of some staples the necessity has already arisen. The government officials are right on the job and they are revising the plans and preparing to take action to fit each particular case, since no two cases are alike. Meat is the thing which is going to be scarcest and highest. If it is true that high prices bring prosperity, then we can chalk it up as an accomplished fact that this country is going to be prosperous in the months to come. President Roosevelt has given stern notice that the government will be camping on the trail of price-boosters and profiteers. Efforts will be made to prevent retail prices from being boosted unless it is justified by the conditions. People who buy low and hold necessities in order to sell them at a big profit will come under the eagle eye of Uncle Sam. On the other hand everybody knows that prices are going to go up in many cases, for very good reasons, and this cannot be prevented.

The cost of foodstuffs, according to the Dun & Bradstreet index, has jumped five per cent in the last two reported weeks and is now nearly 20 per cent above the same time a year ago. Out of 31 listed items only four are lower. This upward tendency is practically sure to continue. However, since there is no danger of any real food shortage there will be no excuse for any very great boost in the average cost of living. People will have to transfer from one sort of food to another but nobody need starve. In a number of cases the current price of staple products has now reached the highest point in three or four years and in some cases the pre-depression parity has been reached. The latest reported index of farm prices is 67.3 per cent of the 1926 average. This is a gain of 15 per cent over the same time a year ago and 36 per cent higher than two years ago.

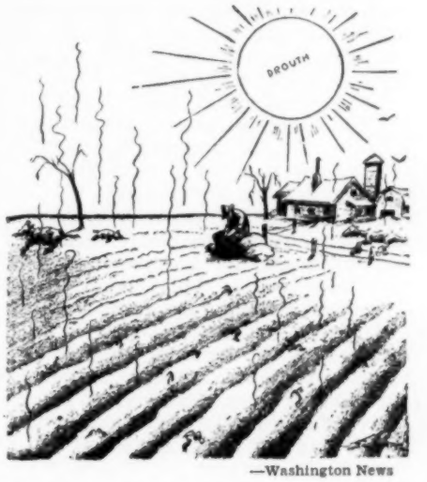
New pack fruits and vegetables are already being marked up a few notches. Lard, cottonseed products, butter and other dairy products are all on the up. Corn has made the biggest jump in the farm line and is now 50 per cent above a year ago. Oats are 40 per cent higher, but wheat is only 10 per cent more. Cattle at this writing are about double what they were last year, hogs are 25 per cent more and going up rapidly. Eggs and butter are 30 and 40 per cent up. Even coffee, which isn't raised in this country at all, has been jumped 50 per cent, and sugar is also going up. Of course, coal, cotton and other staples which enter into the cost of living are likewise feeling their oats and are stepping high. Flour prices as yet have not been boosted much.

The one big item which is below last year is lambs. Uncle Sam is now responding to the pitiful bleats from that quarter. Lambs are low because the supply is above normal, the Department of Agriculture tells us. Beef and veal are also bringing very low prices, because of the abnormal supply chargeable to the forced slaughtering on account of the shortage and high cost of feed.

The milk supply will be reduced for the same reason, though the government will do everything possible to supply extra feed and pasturage where required. Potatoes will be below normal, for the whole country, and this is also true of beans, peas and most fruits. The supply of pork is now below normal and that is helping to send prices up. Poultry is a little below normal. Citrus fruits are plentiful and that will help. There is also more than enough fish to go around. Just because there is a good supply of a certain staple at this time however does not mean that this will be the case next winter or next spring. There will be a real shortage in some cases, and careful management and a lot of patriotic cooperation will be called for in order to keep the losses and distress down.

—Washington Post

The Forgotten Plan—the plow-under and crop curtailment program.



—Washington News

All Quiet on the Western Front! The sun wiped out that surplus.

The figure sharps are already estimating how much the drought is to cost the country. Some of the extremists say it will run up to 10 billion dollars. Secretary of Agriculture Wallace says this is far too much and puts it at five billions. Secretary Wallace declares that the drought has made it more necessary than ever to adjust the production. He says: "Ordinary weather in 1935 and 1936, with no agricultural adjustment program, will bring us right back to the 1932 situation," when the farmers went on producing everything to the greatest extent possible, only to find that the market had been ruined. The country is better off now because of the curtailment program, he tells us, because

(Continued on page 21)

TIMELY TOPICS

RAILROADS FIGHT PENSIONS

One of the few times the railroads of the nation have shown any semblance of cooperation was in their recent attempt to get a court order for a preliminary injunction to halt enforcement of the railroad retirement act. Although the carriers lost their first skirmish against the act, if they had cooperated in the past on consolidations, coordination of terminal facilities, etc., they would be far better off economically today.

Justice James M. Proctor, in the District of Columbia Supreme Court, refused to issue the requested injunction against enforcement of the retirement act after a special assistant to the Attorney General informed the court that the Railroad Retirement Board was contemplating the issuance of two orders, neither of which would place an undue burden on the railroads. One order was to the effect that Class 1 carriers having incomes of $1,000,000 or more would be required to make a preliminary advance of a tenth of one per cent of their July pay rolls which would not mean an outlay of more than $5,000 for any road. About 160 carriers would have to contribute about $125,000. The other order would require all roads coming within the provisions of the act to furnish the board with names of all employees who will be 70 years old or over by February 1.

In denying the preliminary injunction the judge held that neither of these orders would subject any road to "great and irreparable damage." Notwithstanding, the carriers still have a suit pending in the same court seeking an injunction against enforcement of the act. This, however, is not scheduled to come up for hearing until later.

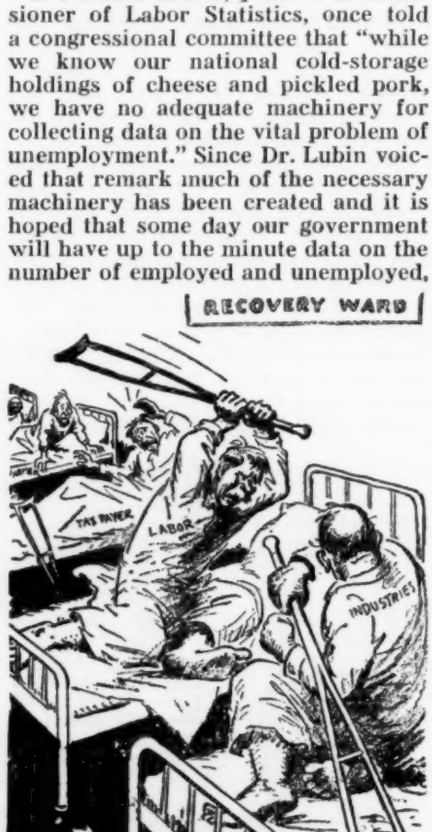
Because of the united front the carriers are putting up there is little doubt that the case will soon go before the United States Supreme Court for a decision as to the act's constitutionality. The railroads claim Congress exceeded its powers under the commerce clause of the Constitution. Notwithstanding, the retirement board has ordered all class 1 railroads to pay to the United States Treasurer immediately one-tenth of one per cent of their pay rolls for July, to start the fund for the railroad pension law. This first assessment amounts to $125,000. This will be credited to the carriers and deducted from the first quarter's contribution to the retirement fund.

HOW MANY UNEMPLOYED?

Millions of persons in the past year and a half have found jobs instead of unemployed breadlines. Both labor and capital should be more interested in finding jobs for those still unemployed than arguing over the number of jobless. However, that seems to be the favorite pastime of the age. Nobody seems to be able to agree with anybody else even on the estimated number of unemployed. The American Federation of Labor estimated recently that the number of unemployed was still 10,300,000. The Federation's monthly figures have been commonly accepted because there are no official figures available. Some people have added two or three million to this figure for good measure. But the truth of the matter is that the Federation's estimate was mostly guess-work and not the result of a monthly census.

The United States Chamber of Commerce was the first to challenge the accuracy of the Federation's figures. From all the reliable data available the Chamber estimated the number of unemployed in July at 7,000,000, thus making the Federation estimate too high by some three million. Which organization is right no one is prepared to say. Accurate labor statistics are most essential to any intelligent approach to economic and social problems. Unemployment is one of the most important single indexes of current economic conditions. Yet the United States is one of the few great nations of the world with no official figures on the number of jobless. Our government has muddled along with inadequate statistics and is not now prepared to say whether there are 10,300,000 or 7,000,000 unemployed.

Dr. Isador Lubin, present Commissioner of Labor Statistics, once told a congressional committee that "while we know our national cold-storage holdings of cheese and pickled pork, we have no adequate machinery for collecting data on the vital problem of unemployment." Since Dr. Lubin voiced that remark much of the necessary machinery has been created and it is hoped that some day our government will have up to the minute data on the number of employed and unemployed, which will undoubtedly prove more important than being able to rattle off at random the amount of water flowing over Niagara Falls, etc.



—Dallas News

Some of the patients are convalescing and seem to be determined to use their strength smashing things.

For the present the best statistics we have are the records of the United States Employment Office or Service. Secretary of Labor Perkins reports that that office had been asked for jobs 7,000,000 times between May 1 and July 1. But this figure cannot be taken as an accurate gauge because not all unemployed register with the service. In its report to the Secretary of Labor this service, created on July 1, 1933, revealed it had obtained employment for 6,951,523 persons and had received applications from 12,624,974, leaving more than 7,000,000 on the active list of people waiting for jobs. The nearly 7,000,000 jobs found for the unemployed during that year were in both private industry and on public works projects. The Civil Works program accounted for 4,123,000 of that number.

Pointing out that no count of American jobless has ever been taken, Secretary of Labor Perkins says: "We should have a jobless census. The number of applications at our bureau doesn't tell the story. The list includes duplications and aged and infirm applicants who, in normal times, would be classified as retired, not jobless."

WAR ON ILLITERACY

What a strange world this must be to people who are unable to read and write. Suppose you could not write a letter home to the folks. Suppose you couldn't read your favorite newspaper. What a drab existence it would be to not be able to read a book or the Bible once in a while. Yet there are 4,000,000 adults in this country who are totally illiterate and 8,000,000 others whose reading and writing are so limited that they are classed as "near illiterates."

About a year ago Col. Louis Howe, secretary to President Roosevelt, said the government was planning to enlist unemployed teachers in "a national war on illiteracy." At that time the war on illiteracy was declared. Now the campaign has been planned. The army is being mobilized and this winter the war will be waged. This war on illiteracy is to be a major endeavor of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. Present plans call for mobilizing 40,000 now unemployed teachers. During the winter months they will fight illiteracy and try to fit adults for better jobs when good times return.

According to Aubrey Williams, the FERA expects to reach 2,000,000 adults who have not been helped by existing state educational activities. A five-point plan has been drawn up by FERA's educational division director. Literacy classes will be organized wherever a sufficient number of adults unable to read and write can be gotten together. In addition to these classes to erase illiteracy there will be classes in vocational training, vocational rehabilitation, general adult education and nursery schools. The pu-

pils will of course be mostly adults, the only children affected by the program being those of pre-school age.

Illiteracy in the United States has decreased from 13.5 per cent in 1890 to 4.3 in 1930, the time of the last census. The campaign undertaken during the Hoover administration, sponsored by the Interior Department, supported largely by private funds, and designed to encourage and assist the states and their communities in reducing and if possible eliminating illiteracy, certainly went a long way toward reducing the percentage still more. With the new drive on illiteracy coming up, it is hoped that by the time of the next general census every American citizen above the age of six will be able to read a newspaper and write his or her name.

HOME REPAIR LOANS

The Federal Housing Administration, established as a result of the National Housing Act, was formed as an aid to property owners who for the past few years have been unable to give their property the necessary care. But in order to obtain such a loan it is not necessary that one's property be in dire need of attention. No strings are attached to a FHA loan and the borrower may use his as he sees fit—provided the money is expended for the improvement of buildings in his possession. Whether the house needs a coat of paint, a new foundation or the addition of a new room to provide space for a growing family, makes no difference as far as the loan is concerned. Likewise, if he chooses, the farmer, for instance, can live in his house as it is and make other improvements more essential to the profitable operation of his farm, such as putting up a new silo or building a new fence.

While this new building improvement movement is being supervised and made possible by the government the monies loaned out are not federal funds but rather the property of the institutions from which the loans are secured. The Federal Housing Administration merely oils up already existing machinery by guaranteeing payment of the loans in case of default by the borrowers.

It is surprisingly easy to obtain such a loan, provided, of course, property on which the loan is sought meets certain requirements. After ascertaining the type and the amount of the work wanted done all the borrower needs do is call in a contractor or a building supply dealer approved by the FHA and obtain an estimate of the cost. This done he submits a filled-out blank provided by the administration either to the contractor or to any national bank, state bank or trust company, savings bank, industrial bank, building and loan association, or finance company approved by the FHA. If the loan is approved you then sign a promissory note (not a mortgage) and the funds are advanced. Loans of from $100 to $2,000 will be granted on each of from one to five properties. Loans larger than $2,000 or any sized loans on more than five different properties will be given special consideration.

As for the fees or interest charges they are considerably lower than those on loans procured through the ordinary banking proceedure. Private institutions granting the loans are forbidden to charge more than five dollars for a loan of $100 for one year. This includes interest, fees and all, and since this is taken out in advance payment must equal the face value of the note, and no more, on a one-year loan. If the loan covers a longer period up to the maximum of three years the interest charged is in the same proportion.

Payment is made in monthly or seasonable installments extending over the period of the note (from one to three years or, with special permission, for five years). They must be paid on the date due and a fine of five cents on the dollar for the amount of the payment can be imposed if the payment is over 15 days late.

Anybody owning real property is eligible for a loan whether the property be commercial, residential or agricultural—provided, of course, he meets the requirements. The owner or owners must earn five times the amount of the payments for any given time and the property must be passed upon as being worthy of the repairs to be made. Personal integrity is also considered in granting a loan.

TREE BELT WORK STARTED

In the Middle West there is a dry belt several hundred miles wide and extending for 1,300 miles southward across portions of North and South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Texas which has but from 20 to 30 inches annual rainfall. These states with a total area of 450,000,000 acres are by nature treeless to a great extent. Their original forest area of approximately 65,000,000 acres has been cut to about 35,000,000. Lack of trees together with continual cultivation has caused a greatly lowered water table. Lack of tree and grass roots has permitted the fine soil to be wasted away by wind and rain.

To reclaim this region President Roosevelt has issued an executive order allocating $15,000,000 to start the work of establishing a great tree shelter belt. It will be 100 miles in width and will extend the entire 1,300 miles across the heart of the prairie states to the Texas Panhandle. The theory behind the project is that the force of the winds which sweep across the region will be broken, leaving the fine soil undisturbed. Instead of draining off most of the precipitation will be retained. Experiments of the Forest Service with test strips of trees planted 600 feet apart have shown that between the strips the evaporation is reduced at least 30 per cent, wind velocity from 20 to 30 per cent and at least three inches more water is retained.

At present government agents are busy selecting the land to be used and are securing leases and options preparatory to starting several thousand farmers to work at once plowing and otherwise preparing for commencement of the actual planting next spring. Collection of seed and establishment of additional nurseries will also be an important part of the early work. The project will be in full swing by 1936 and will be completed in about 10 years at a total estimated cost of $75,000,000. As much as 90 per cent of this will go directly to the farmers for labor such as plowing, planting, cultivating, and fencing.

The plan will affect some 65,000,000 acres of land although the actual forested area will cover only one and a half million acres since the trees are to be set in strips about 125 feet wide at intervals of about a mile. This leaves the land between the strips free for farming purposes as the government will secure title to only the actual reforested areas.

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FOREIGN

JAPAN

More strained relations between Soviet Russia and Japan resulted from charges and counter-charges in connection with outrages along Chinese Eastern Railway, negotiations for the sale of Russia's share having just broken down. Manchoukuo authorities arrested 17 Soviet subjects, all accused of conspiring with bandits to wreck the rail line, as Tokyo planned warning Russia against any repetition of the past frontier incidents. Moskva, on the other hand, countered with charges against Japan and Manchoukuo of terrorism on the railway in an effort to force the Soviets to sell it cheaply.

A Foreign Office spokesman in Tokyo repudiated the statement of the Japanese Consul General in Manila who told Filipino students "serious effects" might arise from tariff increases by the islands when the spokesman declared Japan does not intend to interfere in American-Filipino affairs. He also branded as false the rumor of an Anglo-Japanese rapprochement, stating the impending visit of a British trade mission to Japan and Manchoukuo (Pathfinder, August 25) had given rise to the report. In other diplomatic quarters, however, it was stated the spokesman was seeking to divert attention from an actual political agreement now being discussed by the two countries.

RUSSIA

Agnes Olive Hill, former Ziegfeld Follies girl from Washington, D. C., was married in the registry bureau, Moskva, to George Jay Vukmanic, McKeesport, Pa., assistant to the first secretary of the American Embassy, in the first marriage in American official circles in the U. S. S. R. since resumption of diplomatic relations.

A spectacular exhibition of Soviet progress in the air since the beginning of the first five-year plan was held in Moskva at the celebration of "Aviation Day." The most startling feat was the simultaneous leap of 75 parachutists from three large planes.

AUSTRIA

Lt. Col. Franz von Papen, new German minister to Austria, was received coolly by the government on his arrival in Wien, no officials being at the airport to welcome him. A brief colorless ceremony was held on the presentation of his credentials to President Wilhelm Miklas.

The ninth Nazi participant in the attempted putsch that brought death to the late Chancellor Dolfuss swung from the gallows after his conviction of leading the rebel group which seized the Ravag radio station. The 14 co-defendants of the leader were sentenced to life imprisonment. Death and life sentences were meted out to other Nazis in Innsbruck, convicted of treason charges, as the government continued its campaign to wipe out the seditious Nazi element. Reprisals against Dr. Anton Rintelen, former Austrian minister to Roma, were taken for his part in the putsch when his property and bank account were confiscated by the government.

ITALY

Troops on the Austro-Italian frontier were ordered withdrawn from their posts where they had been concentrated since the Nazi putsch in readiness to defend the independence of Austria.

SWITZERLAND

Geoffrey G. Knox, president of the Saar Governing Commission, appealed to the League of Nations for a police force of 2,000 men, recruited from foreign countries, to restore control of the Saar to the commission and to maintain order until after the plebiscite in January next. Special German labor organizations in the Saar were disbanded by the League of Nations to break up the united German front in that mandated territory.

CANADA

John S. Labatt, wealthy London, Ontario, brewer, was released by kidnapers after being held 65 hours and a reported ransom of $50,000 paid the criminals. The entire Canadian police force moved to capture the kidnapers in the first example of the "snatch" racket in Canada's history.

YUGOSLAVIA

As hope for them was abandoned, the Belgian stratosphere balloonists, Max Cosyns and Jan van der Elst, landed safely near Zinovlje after ascending at Hour-Havenne, Belgium. No altitude record was made, but much scientific data secured.

Prince George, fourth son of the British King and Queen, on a visit at the summer palace at Bled of King Alexander was reported to be the center of the King's matrimonial plans for the marriage of the Prince to Princess Marina of Greece, daughter of Prince Nicholas.

GERMANY

The late President Paul von Hindenburg's political will in which Hitlerism was described as "a decisive stride" toward national unity was revealed to the German public four days before the plebiscite took place. Paris newspapers charged the will was falsified to eliminate a recommendation the former Kaiser succeed him.

Chancellor Hitler, henceforth to be known as Reichsfuehrer (state leader), by an 89.9 per cent vote was given the approval of the German people in a nationwide plebiscite on the question of his wisdom in merging the office of President with that of Chancellor. Over four million intrepid souls dared to say "No" to the question, showing an increase in the number dissatisfied with the Hitler regime over the election held in November last under similar circumstances. At that time the Reichsfuehrer's score was 95.1 per cent with two million voters registering their disapproval. This consent of the German people gives Hitler more power than any other living man. Neither Josef Stalin, dictator of all Russia, nor Mussolini of Italy even approach the might of this man who four years ago was not even a German citizen. Hitler cut by the rebuff from these voting against him set out to win the dissenters over to the Nazi side to bring the entire country under his sway.

For 100 days an intensive campaign will be waged by Germany to increase exports and reduce imports in an effort to improve the deplorable economic situation. Acting Minister of Economics Hjalmar Schacht issued an order prohibiting or restricting the use of certain metals which are imported, at the same time as the lifting of the tariff on grain imports to offset the effects of the extensive drought was announced.

ENGLAND

A note outlining Britain's naval position was dispatched to Washington for presentation to President Roosevelt. The message restated the British views and gave more details than were revealed to Ambassador at Large Norman H. Davis at the preliminary conference in London.

George Pond and Cesare Sabelli on a Roma-Dublin flight were turned back by a storm over the Irish Sea and demolished their plane in a forced landing near Newport, Pembrokeshire, Wales. Both flyers were unhurt.

Emma Faber, an Austrian woman, beat by one minute the record set by Gertrude Ederle, American swimmer, in 1926 when she swam from France to England in 14 hours 30 minutes—a distance of 19 miles. E. H. Temme, London clerk, who made the French-English crossing in 1927, climbed up on the shore at Blanc Nez after the swim from Dover at the end of 15 hours 55 minutes. Temme, the first to swim the Channel in both directions, made the attempt the same day.

CUBA

Resignations of Dr. Daniel Compte, secretary of public works, and Dr. Santiago Verdeja, secretary of health, both members of the National Democratic party which is headed by former President Mario G. Menocal, threatened a new disruption of the Cuban cabinet. Withdrawal of all members of his party was likely, Gen. Menocal warned, unless his followers are given mayoralty appointments in the provinces.

Strong measures in aid of the critical economic situation were taken by the cabinet.

FINLAND

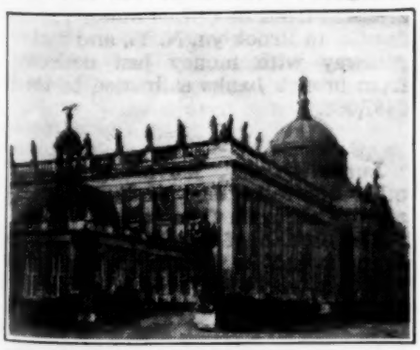
German-Finnish trade relations were severed when the Reich notified Helsinki (Helsingfors) of its intention of terminating the clearance agreement. The crisis, long impending, arose from the unfair requirements made by Germany for payment.

Nazis, Fascists, Brown Shirts, Heimwehr—What are They?

Because Germany and Austria are now the news centers of Europe and the events transpiring there are recorded in great detail, the strange and foreign names contained in these accounts are proving to be a Gordian Knot to many Americans. Not only are several different terms used to designate the same thing, but often these terms are in the German language which adds another hurdle to the bewildered Yankee's understanding of what's what in these two Teutonic countries. And so, much in the manner of the primers which all of us had for learning our alphabets, we start out with: A IS FOR ADOLF (which, appropriately enough, is the first name of Hitler, the dictator of Germany).

This gentleman of Austrian birth who now has all of Germany under his thumb and who is frequently referred to and addressed as Der Fuehrer (the German words for "the leader") is an admirer and a disciple of Premier Mussolini of Italy. The form of government Il Duce adopted (surely everyone knows this is but another name for Mussolini and is the Italian for "the leader") has been copied in essence if not in body by Hitler, Sir Oswald Mosely in England, Prince Ernst R. von Starhemberg of Austria and by Fascists in France, Spain, the Irish Free State, etc. Mussolini instilled in his Italian followers his doctrine of Fascism: "respect for the Italian flag and suppression of revolutionary movements" as well as deep sympathy for the working classes and deep respect for monarchy. Their emblem—the fasces, a bundle of rods tightly bound together and from which they derive their name—is symbolic of their cooperative effort and the close union between themselves and the state. Mussolini thus in effect crystallized the unification of Italy begun by Garibaldi, and Hitler in Germany is doing a similar service for Bismarck's consolidation efforts.

Although looking to the Italian Fascists for original inspiration, Hitler has by now strayed far afield. True, he has followed in the footsteps of Mussolini in respect to unification; abolition of all other political parties but his own, and parliament, too; reforms in finance, education and labor relations; discipline in national and private life; censorship of the press, and the death of free speech. Both are equally fervent nationalists; that is, each of them sponsored a campaign of Italy for the Italians and Germany for the Germans. Hitler, however, instituted the anti-Jewish drive and meddled in the affairs of the church, neither of which pastimes Il Duce indulged in. For monarchy Der Fuehrer has almost no concern, but he spends many a long hour puzzling how the German race henceforth may be made purely Aryan.



Presidential palace in Berlin now occupied by Der Fuehrer.

Austria under the late Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss was made a Fascist state, modeled along Italian lines, but with this difference: no one party is in power there, resulting in a nullification of Fascist cooperative effort. Church and the Austrian state enjoy the most cordial relations but freedom of the press and speech is greatly restricted just as in Italy. Fascism in Austria for all the close political friendship between Vice Chancellor Prince Ernst R. von Starhemberg and Mussolini is at best but a half-hearted measure. In the first place constructive endeavors have had to be shoved aside in order to cope with the Austrian followers of Hitler who have sought constantly to gain control of the Austrian government. While virtually everyone in Austria desires union with Germany (anschluss) it is only these followers of Der Fuehrer who want it now. The rest refuse to join hands with the Reich as long as Hitler is in power.

One of the phenomena of Fascism is the fact that a distinctive color of shirt is adopted as the movement spreads to each country. In Italy Mussolini's followers wore black shirts and came to be known by that name (in 1923, however, they were forbidden to wear them except at party rallies and on other state occasions). In Germany there are the brown shirts, in the Irish Free State, the blue shirts, and in the United States the silver shirts.

The Storm Troopers of Germany who are the wearers of these brown shirts were originally the "bouncers" at the early political meetings of Hitler's party; that is, being dressed in distinctive garb they stood at strategic points in a meeting hall and if anyone made a disturbance he was summarily escorted outside by a husky Trooper. Gradually the number increased as the party grew in power and it became necessary to have a large number of men to carry out the party functions. With the brown shirt these 2,000,000 Troopers wear a military cap, Sam Browne belt, breeches, and puttees—all in olive-drab. At times the Troopers are referred to as S. A. men, the two letters being the initials of the German words, Sturm Abteilung, hence Storm Troopers.

Another group, also in Germany are the S. S. men who wear black shirts and are the bodyguard of Chancellor Hitler. At times they act in the capacity of secret police. S. S. in this case stands for Schutz Staffel. The Stahlhelm (steel helmets) is an organization of war veterans who were absorbed by the Storm Troops reserve two months ago. As in Italy the Troopers are frequently called brown shirts and the S. S. men, black shirts. At other times because they wear the swastika insignia prominently on their uniform they may be referred to as "wearers of the swastika."

In Austria the group corresponding to the Storm Troops is the Heimwehr (home guard) who were gathered together and salaried by Prince von Starhemberg early in his career, but are now a bulwark in the state's fight against the Austrian devotees of Hitler's doctrine. The Reichwehr (state guard) on the other hand is the German word for the regular army, commanded by Gen. Werner von Blomberg, which has no connection with Hitler and his party beyond remaining loyal to them.

Chancellor Hitler's political party is the National Sozialistiche Deutsche Arbeiter Partei which in English means National Socialist German Labor Party and which has the swastika as its insignia. Usually this form is shortened considerably and Hitler is spoken of as the leader of the National Socialist Party. From the initials of these German words comes the term Nazi which is used to designate a person as being a follower of National Socialism, and hence, of Hitler, or of anything connected with National Socialism. The Nazis of Austria hold identical beliefs and have the same objects as the German Nazis. The former, however, cannot wear uniforms on account of laws against such a practice in Austria.

FOREIGN TABS

Tariffs, contingents, and inability of foreign customers to pay bills through exchange restrictions have brought a heavy slump in business in Belgium.

A new claimant to the longevity title since the death of Turkish Zaro Agha, aged 165, is Abraam Ayache, a resident of the Spanish-speaking Jewish colony in Saloniki, Greece, who says he is 135 years old.

Workmen repairing floors in the lowest level of St. John Lateran, Roma, the "Mother Church" of the Roman Catholic faith, were responsible for the discovery of the first church in Christendom which was the original seat of the first Popes and over the ruins of which the present church was built.

Bandits in the Balkans borrowed American technique when they attempted to extort money from a Jassy, Rumania, man, and on his failure to make payment kidnaped his 6-year-old son.

CURRENT EVENTS

WASHINGTON

President Roosevelt and high government officials attend funeral of late Speaker of the House Henry T. Rainey at Carrollton, Ill.

Washington gasoline dispensers engage in price slashing war which puts happy smiles on motorists' faces who order "Fill'er up" at 10 cents per gallon.

Cotton loan order by President pegs price at 12 cents a pound.

For first time in its history Washington becomes a city of half a million population. New residents under the New Deal did it.

Washington has an auto "population" of about 170,000 (a car to every three people). Official statistics show 165,000 auto tags have been issued this year and with 5,000 foreign or diplomatic cars they add up to 170,000 or just 15,000 more than in 1933.

President announces appointment of Lieut. Col. Dan I. Sultan to succeed Maj. John C. Gotwals as Engineer Commissioner of the District.

FARMING

Long awaited rains save part of corn in West for use as feed.

According to Department of Agriculture farmers may expect better prices for their chickens and eggs this fall and winter than last.

Bureau of Agricultural Economics says there will be reduced production of milk until the next pasture season makes more feed available.

Despite the drought, government officials point out, the total 1934 farm income will be around $5,450,000,000 which will exceed the 1933 income of American farmers by 20 per cent or more than $1,000,000,000. This includes benefit payments by the AAA amounting to around $500,000,000.

Dixie's verdant pastures are absorbing most of West's famine cattle by trainloads. They are to be fattened before being made into canned beef for the needy.

Farm hands employed on farms in this country decreased from 102 per 100 farms on July to 87 hired hands per 100 farms on August 1.

NRA

On President's orders Gen. Johnson is to remain as head of NRA until its re-organization is effected and working. The new set-up or re-organization, of course, must be approved by Congress. Johnson is known to favor a commission or board to direct NRA.

Secretary of Agriculture Wallace declares in favor of a "National Economic Council" to coordinate activities of NRA and AAA.

NRA postpones action on auto code.

Senator Nye, of North Dakota, charges millions of dollars are being gouged from auto tire users by small group of manufacturers under price-fixing orders of NRA.

National Labor Relations Board orders immediate reinstatement of John Donovan, discharged NRA union president.

Col. Robert W. Lea, assistant NRA administrator for industry, resigns to become consultant for a group of Pacific Coast manufacturing and banking interests.

NRA starts campaign to make state and national NRA codes conform.

LABOR

Labor Department reports that drought, wide-spread labor troubles and seasonal factors decreased private industry's weekly pay rolls by 359,000 workers in July.

United Textile Workers of America establish four regional offices to direct strategy of proposed nation-wide strike of some 800,000 workers scheduled to come between September 1 and Labor Day.

Minneapolis truck drivers strike ends in agreement.

American Federation of Labor begins war to rid itself of Communists.

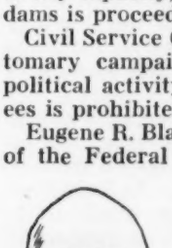
United States agrees to become member of International Labor Organization, an adjunct to the League of Nations which seeks to improve working man's conditions.

GOVERNMENT

Tennessee Valley Authority claims it has sold its entire existing electricity capacity, and work on two new dams is proceeding ahead of schedule.

Civil Service Commission issues customary campaign-year warning that political activity of classified employees is prohibited.

Eugene R. Black resigns as governor of the Federal Reserve Board to resume his duties as governor of Atlanta Federal Reserve Bank and become liaison officer between administration and banks of the country.



Black

State Department announces agreement with Dominican Republic for refunding $16,000,000 debt of the republic to American investors.

Navy Department opens bids on 12 new war vessels of 34,000 tons. Bids range from 60 to 65 million dollars.

Administration of all U. S. colonial territories, except Philippines, Panama Canal Zone and small Pacific islands, is placed under newly created Division of Territories and Island Possessions directed by Dr. Ernest H. Gruening, former crusading liberal editor.

Employees of Federal Emergency Relief Administration and state relief administrations are warned that they must refrain from politics.

Administration officials design immediate steps to keep the margin of profit between farm and retail counter from becoming too wide for consumers' pocketbooks.

From July 1 to middle of August government's income totaled over $391,600,000 and its disbursements over $746,135,300, leaving a deficit of nearly $354,500,000. Public debt rose to $27,064,910,500.

Before the government's meat buying program incident to drought is finished it will own 2,000,000,000 pounds of processed beef and 150,000,000 pounds of mutton for the needy. Of the 10,000,000 cattle and 5,000,000 sheep and goats to be bought most of them will be killed and processed.

Treasury permits, under license, resumption of export of gold.

BANKING

Since banking holiday in March, 1933, bank deposits have increased 7,500 million dollars.

Comptroller of the Currency announces that the total assets of 5,422 licensed national banks operating on an unrestricted basis in United States, Alaska and Hawaii on June 30 last, which was date of last bank call, aggregated $23,901,592,000.

Banks in most states have joined in new housing drive by making loans for such improvements.

RAILROADS

Railroads plan rate reductions, effective September 1, for hauling livestock to Chicago. Total annual reduction is expected to be between $125,000,000 and $150,000,000.

Pennsylvania speeds electrification program between New York and Washington and expects to run new trains January 1.

CRIME

Assistant United States Attorney General Stanley reveals that criminals have become so bold that they are now hunting jobs on city police forces.

Government is gradually populating its new federal prison on Alcatraz Island—America's Devil's Island—with "dangerous" criminals from the various federal prisons.

Directors of the government's war against crime appeal to War Department to stop underworld raids on National Guard armories throughout country. Weapons ranging from pistols to machine guns have been taken in 74 thefts totaling a loss of 1,027 guns and 23,100 rounds of ammunition.

Machine gun mob holds up and robs armored truck of United States Trucking Co. in Brooklyn, N. Y., and makes getaway with money just collected from branch banks estimated to total $457,000.

PEOPLE

James Cagney, movie actor, and other film folks, deny giving financial aid to California Communists.

Alex Gamlin, of San Diego, Cal., celebrates what he claims is his 126th birthday.

Three Marine Corps generals, Maj. Gen. John H. Russell, Maj. Gen. Harry Lee and Brig. Gen. James C. Breckinridge, each with long and picturesque

careers in the service, are promoted to permanent rank of major general.

Clista Millspaugh, 17, of Mount Pleasant, Ia., and Mortimer Foxmann, 16, of Chicago, are selected by staff of physicians at Century of Progress Exposition as healthiest boy and girl in America.

Voliva

Wilbur Glenn Voliva tells his faithful followers the Lord will visit Zion, Ill., where he is overseer, on or about September 10. In other words, he predicts the end of the world on or about that date.

Mrs. James Roosevelt, mother of the President, returns from a two-month holiday in Europe and brings her famous son a "bargain" suit.

Rev. Albert Teester, North Carolina faith healer who allowed a rattlesnake to bite him to prove his faith in God, accepts the "call" and goes to Akron, Ohio, for two weeks' of revival meetings.

Dr. John A. Kolmer, professor of medicine at Temple university, claims he has discovered a successful vaccine against infantile paralysis.

Little Jon Morrow Lindbergh, son of Col. and Mrs. Lindbergh, celebrates his second birthday at the summer home of his grandmother, Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow.

Betty Gow, Scottish nurse for Lindberghs' first baby before his kidnaping and who remained to care for their second son, Jon, is reported to have resigned and her place taken by Shirly Grant, young daughter of H. O. Grant, caretaker of Morrow estate at North Haven, Me.

Prince Kaya, cousin of the Japanese Empress, visiting in this country with his wife, Princess Kaya, cousin of the Japanese Emperor, praises the New Deal.

RFC

Chairman Jesse Jones, of Reconstruction Finance Corporation, says that agency expects to collect all of its $90,000,000 loan to Central Republican Bank and Trust Co. (or Dawes loan).

Harvey C. Couch resigns as a member of RFC and President accepts his resignation. He was one of the original members of corporation, having been appointed by President Hoover.

RFC has now loaned approximately $7,000,000 to industry under Glass loans-for-industry act.

Since July 1 receipts through repayment of earlier loans to RFC have exceeded its new outlays by some $135,000,000.

EDUCATION

National Congress of Parents and Teachers offers plan whereby local school boards would be responsible for motion pictures shown to children in their communities.

Citizenship committee of American Bar Association charges our colleges with neglect of teaching United States Constitution and claims average American college and university president and professor may know all about Punic Wars and fall of Roman Empire, but he is colossally ignorant of United States Constitution and what it means.

University of Georgia institutes revolutionary system of teaching that is designed to give students a conception of civilization as a whole at end of two years and allow them to form some philosophy of life.

Three million children in this country between five and 17 years of age are reported to be on streets instead of in school because there are not enough school buildings, equipment and teachers for them.

TAXES

United States government informs P. G. Wodehouse, English author, that he owes Uncle Sam more than $250,000 income taxes for years 1925 to 1931 inclusive—on salaries and royalties paid him and his wife while working in this country.

Government probes income taxes filed by Senator Huey P. Long and his political associates during Long's term as governor of Louisiana.

Alabama is troubled over question as to whether the state should or can tax federal government on its TVA utility operations there.

Some senators are now demanding that processing taxes on wheat and cotton be suspended.

New York legislature passes bill reimposing the special one per cent personal income tax in that state.

SPORTS

Helen Jacobs wins women's tennis championship of America for third straight year by conquering Sarah Palfrey at Forest Hills. She routed her opponent in two sets —6-1 and 6-4.

Jacobs

The Endeavour, T. O. M. Sopwith's challenger for America's Cup, takes its first sail in U. S. waters and stages an impressive try out. The canvas alone on this challenger cost $45,000. Three American ships, the Rainbow, the Yankee and the Weetamoe are rivals for defense of the cup.

GENERAL

Civil Service Repeal Association, a national organization for repeal of local, state and federal Civil Service laws, with headquarters at Lima, Ohio, says "abolish the Civil Service and bureaucracy will die."

First annual convention of Dancing Masters of America hear reports that repeal has brought back ballroom dancing.

Virginia Conservation and Development Commission deeds Shenandoah National Park area to government. Park consists of 188,000 acres.

Preaching at Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church in New York, the Venerable Francis H. D. Smythe, Archdeacon of Lewis, Sussex, England, declares the poor in the United States are "drinking in communism and are leaving the churches" and that with the return of prosperity paganism will battle with Christianity.

Weather Bureau reports that July and August found more rivers in United States shrunk to abnormally low levels than any other time in 75 years.

Showboat Dixiana, a veritable "floating palace of the inland seas," opens at Chicago with "No Mother to Guide Her," a typical show of the 1880s.

American Road Builders' Association will hold its 1935 convention and highway exhibit in Washington January 8-11.

Gov. H. Lehman, of New York, signs bill requiring oath of allegiance to United States from teachers in both public and private schools.

COURTS

District of Columbia Court of Appeals holds that the old common law that a father must support his daughter until she is 21 is still in force in Washington.

Rights of citizens to picket in protest of exorbitant prices for foods are upheld by Supreme Court Justice Samuel H. Hofstadter in New York.

C. W. Larsen, Chicago attorney against whom Secretary of Interior Ickes recently brought disbarment proceedings, files damage suit in the Windy City courts for $250,000 against the Secretary, charging damaged reputation and business.

With more than 2,000 cases on the docket which would require more than 50 years to catch up, Oklahoma state Supreme Court adopts unique experiment in order to clear the docket. A plan suggested by youthful Chief Justice Fletcher Riley is being tried. Several hundred prominent lawyers are being made temporary justices to prepare tentative opinions for the court to approve or reject. Also 43 district judges are preparing such opinions without additional compensation.

AVIATION

Post Office Department is reported to have under consideration a plan for a two-layer air mail service which would have super-speed express planes in the upper atmosphere above the present regular airlines.

National Glider Meet is tentatively scheduled to be held at Big Meadows in Shenandoah National Park Sept. 15.

Army Air Corps' 10 high-speed bombers, which flew to Alaska, return safely to Washington.

DEATHS

Henry T. Rainey, 74, beloved Speaker of the House of Representatives, at a St. Louis Hospital from bronchial pneumonia.

Mrs. Robert Lansing, 69, widow of Wilson's Secretary of State, at her summer home in Henderson Harbor, N. Y.

Dr. William C. Borden, 76, noted surgeon, at his home in Chaumont, N. Y.

PERSONALITIES

Rudolf Hess, who has risen to a position of increased prominence since the late "blood purge," is the deputy leader and second in command of the Storm Troops, and is also a member of the Cabinet without Portfolio (when the state and Nazi party were made one in December last he was raised to Cabinet rank since he was a head of the party). Dark and with heavy, beetling eyebrows, Herr Hess was born in Egypt 38 years ago, the son of a German merchant. He was educated in Switzerland, fought in the World war—wounded at Verdun—and again shed blood when he took part in the Kurt Eisner proletarian revolt in 1919. By the side of Adolf Hitler he fought in the Muenchen beer cellar putsch that fizzled, and went to jail with him. Hitler made Hess his secretary in 1925 and later his adjutant and eight years later (after the Nazis came into power) he was appointed Der Fuehrer's general representative with full powers in Nazi party affairs. He is known as a conservative and is reported to have urged Hitler to adopt a more moderate course.

Hess

William Andrew Mellon, a cousin of Andrew W. Mellon, the millionaire banker, admits he is the "poor relation" of the family and doesn't mind living in poverty-stricken conditions in a Pittsburgh tenement. Now a gray-haired man of 60 he only recently came East and until "Andy" heard of his presence, he had been living on a $1.50-a-week dole. He refused to move from his dingy surroundings, because it was a place where he could "read, study, think and dream."

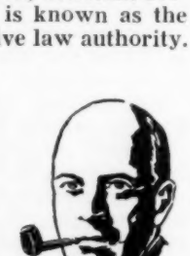
Dr. Dorothy Bird Nyswander, newest recruit to the feminine contingent of Brain Trusters, hails from Utah and the state university there where she is a professor of psychology. The job to which she was appointed—Federal emergency relief director of women's work in 11 western states—she had been working at without compensation since last November. Dr. Nyswander is enthusiastic about the FERA, especially the projects for aiding women, and is personally interested in "a revival of the handicrafts." Brown-eyed, and the youthful, energetic mother of a 5-year-old daughter, Dr. Nyswander is the wife of a professor of mathematics at the University of Michigan. In defense of the so-called "Brain Trust" or scholars in government she says "they have acquired vocabulary."

Dr. Nyswander

Lily Pons, Metropolitan Opera star, isnt going to let any government tell her what to do. No, sir, she's a law unto herself. When they tried to keep her in Argentina where she had just finished an engagement at the Buenos Aires opera by holding her trunks, she just left the country without them. One reason why the tiny, attractive French soprano wanted to leave on a certain boat was because her fiance, Dr. Fritz von der Becke, was the doctor on that ship.

Alberto Guglielmo Valentino, 42-year-old brother of the late Rudolph Valentino, famous movie actor, arrives to live at the estate of the movie lover in Beverly Hills, Cal., and will become naturalized.

One of the New Deal professorial coterie, John Dickinson, assistant secretary of commerce, is known as the foremost administrative law authority. Holder of degrees from Johns Hopkins, Princeton, and Harvard, he has taught in the two latter institutions as well as at Amherst, Radcliffe and the University of Pennsylvania. At the citadel of learning in the City of Brotherly Love he was professor of law and left his desk there to join the Commerce Department staff. He once worked as a clerk in the law office of Senator McAdoo in New York, and later was a partner of his in Los Angeles. A liberal economist and author of a number of law books as well as contributor to magazines, the Assistant Secretary was offered the presidency of Princeton, but didn't take the job for some reason or other. Married and a member of Phi Beta Kappa, he almost constantly clenches in his teeth a denicotinized corn cob pipe.



Dickinson

Ethel Barrymore, premiere American actress, celebrated her 55th birthday at her country residence, Taylor's Point, N. Y., with a long automobile drive, a round of golf and a quiet dinner at home—the daily routine. The distinguished actress announced her return to the stage in the fall with her son and daughter as members of the cast. Miss Barrymore, who with her brothers John and Lionel make up America's first family of the theater, was born in Philadelphia and educated in a convent there. She made her debut in 1896, playing in a company headed by her uncle, John Drew, foremost actor of his day. Her divorced husband, Samuel G. Colt, was at the birthday party, and Ethel says they have dinner together every Wednesday.

It takes five years to tan the hide of an elephant but only one sweep of a powder puff to hide the tan of a summer girl.

Slide Alters Niagara Falls, One of Nation's Most Inspiring Sights

Things are so fast in this age that even Niagara Falls is moving. With a tremendous roar a great sliver of rock of the Horseshoe Falls recently collapsed into the Niagara Gorge. Rock estimated to weigh between 15,000 and 80,000 tons piled up above the water in the gorge as visible evidence of the first major slide from the Canadian falls. The slide changed the contour of the falls considerably and altered the course of the turbulent waters of the upper rapids. The break was half way to the apex of the horseshoe-shaped falls from Goat Island. Honeymooners who have visited this American wonder will recall that this island is between Niagara Falls on the American side and Horseshoe Falls on the Canadian side.

But America's honeymoon center did not have to wait for such a slide of rock or for modern methods of advertising and ballyhoo in order to become one of the most interesting and attractive spots in the country. Even before the arrival of the white man on American shores this natural wonder attracted its share of attention. Niagara Falls is believed to have started between 18,000 to 20,000 years ago. Originally the spectacle was at Lewiston, which is seven miles downstream from its present location. From the very first there was erosion and rock slides similar to the recent one. They have occurred at irregular intervals down through the centuries. Thus the beautiful spectacle has been slowly but surely creeping back to its water source, the Great Lakes.

At first the Indians, moved by the strength and grandeur of 100,000,000 tons of water plunging over a 175-foot cliff ever hour accompanied by the natural incidental beauties, connected it with their religion and from it rose the belief in the river god. Each year, according to the old legend, the people of the Iroquois League would sacrifice to this god the most beautiful maiden in all the six nations. She would be placed in her canoe above the falls and allowed to float over the brink to certain destruction among the "Thundering Waters" and hidden rocks below.

But not even the barbaric custom of human sacrifice among Indians could bring the list of casualties up anywhere near those of the last three years. In all, nearly 60 people have plunged into the falls with the inevitable result. Besides the suicides not a few deaths have resulted from different feats which have been attempted at the falls.

On the other hand many have defied the powers of the plunging waters of Niagara and lived to tell the tale. Such stunts as walking a wire stretched across the falls, riding across it on a bicycle from which the tires had

been removed, walking across with bushel baskets taking the place of the customary tight-wire slippers, going through the rapids in barrels, and in boats and even swimming some of them have been performed by both men and women.

Aside from the general beauty of the falls, their most striking feature is what is known as the "Cave of Winds." It is a chamber in back of the tumbling water and in front of the rocky cliff from which the river leaps. Caused by the continued wearing away of the rocky wall in back of the falls the room is now 100 feet long, 100 feet wide and about 160 feet high. It is steadily getting larger, of course, due to the continued wearing away of the soft rock lying under the hard layer which forms the river bed. It is seen as inevitable that some day not so very far in the future the overhanging ledge which causes the "Cave of Winds" will break off. Pieces fall from time to time and in some cases they have been large enough to alter the appearance of the falls, as did the recent rock slide.

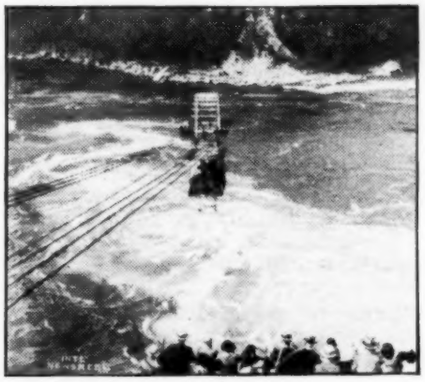
This is a natural process, however, and impossible to avert. In the 20,000 years that the falls has existed it is hard to tell just how many times this very thing has happened. Geologists are certain that it has happened a great many times and is responsible for a great part of the recession of the falls since its beginning.

Every once in a while someone will disturb the nation with the cry that Niagara is moving backward at the alarming rate of five feet each year. This is true. Five feet a year is exactly the speed of the erosion and geologists have been aware of it for many years. In fact, it was this very knowledge which enabled them to estimate that the falls will not disappear for about 30,000 years, a length of time which removes all need for worry in that direction from the shoulders of modern man. Thirty thousand years is a long time and it is very possible that in that length of time some other factors will have entered in to alter the entire situation.

In spite of the enormous size of the falls they might even go the way of the beautiful Minnehaha falls which have been reduced from a fairly large cataract, the beauty of which has been immortalized by Longfellow, to a sickly stream by the various industrial plants in Minneapolis which have made use of the stream for power. This danger has been voiced on several occasions. Vast amounts of the water are already being diverted and prevented from going over the falls by the power plants which supply both light and heat to all consumers for 200 miles in all directions.

One prominent American engineer who, instead of seeing the natural beauty in the tons of water tumbling over the cliff, is of such an extremely commercial trend of mind that he sees only thousands of dollars worth of power going to waste each minute, suggests that the falls be harnessed completely and dried up entirely. He says that the lovers of nature could be appeased if the waters were released and allowed to continue on their natural course on Sundays and holidays.

Strange as it may seem to some people there have been times when practically no water flowed over the falls and once for 24 hours they were completely dry. In the year 1848 ice from Lake Erie jammed the Niagara river at its source so that for one complete day all the water was cut off. On several occasions ice has caused the flow to be greatly diminished. Such stoppage, of course, is usually very short lived since the gathered force of the backed-up water soon rips away the obstruction and the following flow is above normal for some hours.



This shows the suspended cable railway over Niagara's treacherous whirlpool below the falls, from which a young bride recently leaped to her death.

In regard to the eventual disappearance of the falls, if nature is allowed to take her course, there are two factors which must be taken into consideration. The first one is in connection with the rock which makes up the bed of the Niagara river above the falls. Immediately under the water is a layer of hard limestone. Many, many years will be required for the river to wear its way through this but once it is accomplished the job will thereafter be very much easier. Under the limestone the rock formation is much softer and so will be carried away by the rush of the water at a much faster rate. Eventually the point will be reached where the level above the falls will be the same as that below. The result, of course, will be that there will not be any Niagara Falls then.

In case you have never had a honeymoon or been to Niagara Falls, this is an airplane view of that famous place where newlyweds go before they reach the quarreling stage. The natural islands responsible for the even distribution of water over the American falls are clearly seen. The Horseshoe Falls to the right have nothing to break the force of the water and about 85 per cent of its total flow passes over at one point. This has caused these falls to recede over 900 feet in the past 175 years.

BUSSES REPLACE LLAMAS IN PERU

Modernization is opening up to visitors another of the world's quaint and curious cities—Tacna, built on an oasis in the desert region of southern Peru. There have been few tourists who visited this city of some 15,000 souls, partly because of the slow, dull railway journey across the 40 miles of desert sands separating it from the Chilean port of Arica. But once there most travelers are delighted with its old houses and picturesque streets with its abundance of flowers, vines and trees.

Llamas, which once furnished the transportation for caravans using Tacna as the starting place for Lake Titicaca and Bolivia, are being replaced by modern busses which at present make three trips each week to the lake and high Andean points. The ancient trail is being reconstructed into a fine modern highway and its completion is expected in early 1935. Much of the road is through a primitive region where there are no isolated homes but inhabitants live in small scattered villages. At one point of the 200-mile journey the road rises to an altitude of 15,800 feet.

EDITORIAL

If there were more hard blows and not so many blowhards, it would also help.

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Isn't it wonderful how much work a horse will do without feeling the need of alcoholic stimulants?

¶

Fruit trees can be improved by grafting but it doesn't seem to help political timber.

¶

We have received a sample copy of a new paper called The Fair Deal. It is a cheap little four-page paper and the price is 10 cents a copy! Is this a fair deal for the subscriber?

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Beans are being quoted at $8.50 a pound. But they are the Mexican jumping beans—"each bean guaranteed to be alive"—with a little worm inside it. So they can hardly be listed with the available food supply even if there is a shortage.

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HITLER'S DOOM FORETOLD

PROFESSOR Henry Gordon, head of the National Astrologians of America, says the stars show that Adolf Hitler, after reaching great heights of power, is soon going to be sacrificed on the altar of destiny—probably by next spring. Prof. Gordon is himself a native of Austria and he knew Hitler over there.

During the World war Madame Thebes, the Parisian "seer," predicted that Kaiser William of Germany would die a horible death in 1915. The seeress died but the tough old kaiser is still alive and kicking. So it goes in this perverse old world. It seldom wags in the way we want it to. We may even try to enlist the stars on our side but as a rule there are so many elements entering into the lives of human beings that it is impossible to foretell anything about them even for a day ahead. And it is well that this is so. If it were true that being born at a certain moment forced a person to follow a certain career and die at a given time it would have a most depressing effect on the human race.

Of course "there is something in" the idea that the planets affect conditions on our globe, but we should not let ourselves believe that our life is all pre-determined and our doom sealed for us, in advance, by the fact that we were born at a stated moment or a few minutes later. It is ridiculous to suppose that all the human beings all over the earth, who were born at the same time should all have the same characteristics, live the same sort of lives and wind up their days at the same time. It would be just as rational to say that all the chickens that were hatched at the same time in an incubator would be exactly alike no matter what kind of eggs were used and that they would all get it in the neck at the same appointed date in the future.

Life on our planet is bad enough as it is but it isn't that bad. Even the adepts in astrology have always had to admit that while the stars may "influence" a person's life, they cannot dominate it. They are on safe ground there, and that is as far as they should venture. Hitler may go off any moment, and again he may live for many years to come. His fate will not depend on the stars any more than the kaiser's did.

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NO, NOT US, PLEASE!

ONE of our Decatur, Ill., readers, B. J. Jordan, writes strongly approving our recent article showing how there are "oodles of money idle in banks." He wants the Pathfinder to "do a little promotion and suggest the 'how' of things, and thus assert some leadership." For example, he says, why shouldn't the Pathfinder "take strong issue against the many married women who are being employed by business and industry—women who have able-bodied husbands"? He argues: "Statistics show that this evil has gained tremendously in the past few years, until a high school or university graduate cannot get a position because some woman who should be mothering an infant is waiting on trade or pushing a pencil. Here is where the Pathfinder can begin to create a little public opinion to eliminate this cancer that is contributing to the hoarding of capital in the banks and safety deposit boxes."

No, Mr. Jordan, we must refuse to volunteer for any such extra hazardous service as that. Tell us to ascend Mt. Everest and we will do it. Suggest that we go up in a balloon to explore the stratosphere and we will be your man. Tell us to go out and get the hundred most dangerous gunmen and "public enemies" and we will bring their carcasses back and lay them on your doorstep. Dare us to go down to the bottom of the ocean and break Dr. Beebe's records and we would like nothing better. Stump us to be fired in a rocket to the moon and we will accept the dare and write the subject up.

But when you ask us to explain to the 10,000,000 or so women who are now employed that they ought to give up their jobs to others and be back home nursing babies—no, you must excuse us. We prefer to let somebody else do it if it is going to be done. Then we will stand at some safe distance and view the battle from afar. We will faithfully report the incidents and give a full list of the casualties.

You know, we have a Department of Labor at Washington which is supposed to handle all these things. It may be true, as some critics say, that this department has never done anything for labor, but anyway that is its duty. It is now presided over by a woman—an ultra "modern" woman—Frances Perkins, who married a man named Paul Wilson and who has a daughter but who doesn't like to be called "Mrs." She has written voluminously on nearly all social problems. One of her books is called "A Plan for Maternity Care"—so you see she is "'baby-minded." Another is called "Women as Employers"—so you see she has not only gone into the matter of women as employees but also of women as employers. You might broach the subject of women in industry to her and see what she says.

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A scientist claims he has discovered "the densest star"—but he didn't say whether she's a movie or radio star.

¶

Secretary of Commerce Roper is off on a trip "observing wild life in Alaska." We thought there was plenty of wild life right in Washington—especially when Gen. Johnson is here—without going 5,000 miles to find it.

¶

IT IS FOR SUCH WE LABOR

AN OGDEN, UTAH, woman who doesn't want her name published writes that the article which we published about the spread of the divorce evil was "worth the price of several years' subscription." She adds: "I am going to keep the Pathfinder coming if I have to go barefooted to do it." She speaks with special approval of the touches of wholesome humor which we always have in the Pathfinder, and she says: "Even with your intimate knowledge of the woes of humanity, you cannot realize what a blessing those humorous articles are for a tired housewife."

We do not have to be told that this Ogden woman is a splendid type of American womanhood. She certainly could not qualify for a subscription to the "classy" magazines, which select their subscribers solely according to their incomes. Not being in the "$10,000 a year bracket," as they call it, she would not even be invited to subscribe. And if she ever hinted to one of those high-hat editors that she might have to go barefooted in order to pay for his publication, she would be scratched off the list at once. In those fancy magazines she would never find any of those touches of fine, kindly humor. If there was any humor displayed it would be in the form of a cynical sneering at everything which decent people hold sacred, or some modern form of wisecrack with a double meaning.

After all, our heart and admiration go out to this Ogden woman rather than to the woman who has to read the degenerate stuff which goes so largely to fill up the fancy periodicals and the best-seller books. We are glad that she is the kind of housewife who gets tired—for work is a blessing and getting tired is a reward which a wise Providence bestows only on those who earn it by honest labor. If those grand "socialite" women ever get tired, it must be from having to feed on the mental slop which is held in such "sophisticated" circles, to be the only thing in the world.

MARKETING

Acts of Providence have suddenly put an end to the unspeakable paradox of want in the midst of plenty. Abundant rains in a large part of the country have banished the specter of starvation but half of the nation is still under the blight of the drought and the lack of subsoil moisture due to drainage of the land, cutting of the forests and other long-standing practices. There is still "plenty"—but millions of human beings will have to subsist on still shorter rations and millions of farm animals will have to be sacrificed by untimely butchering or kept on half rations owing to the very high cost of feed and forage. President Roosevelt will put in the pillory those who seek to take advantage of the people's distress and turn it into more profits. He is now at the helm of all the emergency relief operations. Food, feed and other necessities will be bought up by the government and held as a reservoir for supplying the needy everywhere. The President's proclamation declares the suspension of the tariff laws as applied to forage and feed products. Just what products are to be let in free of duty, and what countries they are to come from, will be announced from time to time.

The United Press says: "High cost of living, the old war-time problem, has come back to plague both citizen and government in the midst of the great recovery drive." "The gloomy business outlook and the threat of higher cost of living make the problem of the housing commission more difficult," says the Washington Post. Dun & Bradstreet and other food indexes show the cost of food rising along pretty near the whole line. At the same time the factory employment is showing a decline. The statisticians are quarreling over the number of unemployed. Secretary of Labor Perkins reports that over 7,000,000 people are on the application rolls right now and of course there are many more who suffer and do not ask for jobs or relief. Labor union figures give the unemployed as still around 10,000,000. But of course none of these statistics can be accurate, as there is no branch of the government which collects up-to-date and exact figures. The Department of Labor is just now starting a new service of this kind and in future the people will know more about this important factor.

Many of the signs are still not so good. Take shoes for instance. Everybody has to have shoes, whether they can afford them or not. They need more shoes, not less—but the latest figures show that fewer shoes are being made now than a year ago. Merchandise sales in small towns and rural regions are only a little better than last year—and when the advances in prices are taken into account this also means that the consumers are paying more but actually getting less.

The New York Times cites agriculture and the textile industry as the two industries which have profited most by the New Deal. It credits textiles with a gain of 40 per cent and food products 66 per cent over the low point of 1933. Right at a time when more sales of textiles are needed in order to help trade, a general strike is called and several hundred thousand workers are put on the gridiron. The unions demand a 30-hour week, with no reduction in the hourly wage scale. This of course will add still more to the cost of goods to the consumer—but who thinks of the consumer? The cotton people are complaining because women, and also men, are wearing clothes which call for so little cotton. Women especially are now "smartly dressed" when they don't have on enough to wad a shotgun. And this is something which cannot be changed. The President's daughter is reported in the papers to go without stockings, and this illustrates the situation. Evidently the labor unions figure that if the textile industry has made the biggest gain of all, that is a good place to strike for more and to test the idea of the 30-hour week. In a business sense the 30-hour week simply will not work, seeing that it is impossible to pass the increased cost on to the consumers. So the result would be fewer jobs and reduced buying power for all, instead of more. However, this is something that has to be tried—and so there is no use getting hot about it.

The recovery program has helped the South more than the other sections and Under Secretary of Agriculture Tugwell says the South has pointed the way to the nation in the way of economic and agricultural planning. He added: "Under the New Deal the South is coming into its own again as the partner of the North and West in developing our national future along New Deal cooperative lines."

The extra benefit that has come to the South has been due to the preferred position which cotton occupies. It used to be said that "cotton is king," and this is just as true as ever now. The world has to have cotton, and the United States has almost a monopoly on the best cotton land. When cotton became "king" there was slave labor, which could be reckoned as costing very little. When slavery was abolished the Negroes did the bulk of the field labor and this labor also has been kept very low. Then the textile magnates of New England started setting up factories in the South so as to take advantage of the cheap labor, both white and colored.

The labor leaders have long complained against this condition. They argued that the very low scales of wages paid in the South tended to hold down wages all over the country. When the New Deal came along it laid down uniform scales of wages throughout the country, making a certain "differential" in favor of the South and other regions where wages were normally lower than in the big industrial cities. This explains why organized labor, with the backing of the government, is now making a test of the whole plan, by ordering a strike in the textile industry. If the present employers are too hard-boiled, the government stands ready to go in and run businesses which are essential to the people.

The Washington News tells of 500,000,000 pounds of food being purchased by federal agencies, including "everything from soup to nuts," and being distributed by the relief agencies to the needy unemployed. California growers have donated 10,000,000 pounds of peaches, which will be canned and used for relief—and this is merely one item. Uncle Sam is now sending out an "electric kitchen" on wheels which will travel though the country and show the people a variety of low-priced electric devices for the home—this being one of the activities of the Tennessee Valley project. In thousands of local "sewing rooms" throughout the nation raw materials are being worked up into mattresses, sheets, clothes, etc., for distribution to the deserving poor. Plans are being made for a nation-wide system of community stores, under government supervision, where people who agree to cooperate can purchase staples of all sorts at wholesale prices. Some of the big business barons are denouncing these activities as "communistic," etc. They resent having Uncle Sam get into business, for they believe he will never be able to get out. Official reports tell us that the railroads can never pull out of their present hole unless the government takes them over and foots the bills. The cost of railroading was sent skyward during the war and it has never come down to earth. The result of these high costs of service has been that the public have developed other means of travel and transport which are cheaper. And so the tables show that now when the railroad business should be booming, it is only keeping along at a dead level which promises nothing whatever for the future. Uncle Sam is prepared to take the whole business over any time, as he did during the war. But of course a lot of the water and hot air will have to be squeezed out of the so-called "valuation" of the roads.

When a girl dreams, she dreams she is being married in a church which is crowded with former suitors who are crying so loud that the strains of the wedding march can't be heard.

State liquor boards request all bottles be broken after the contents are consumed. Now is the time for a potential Edison to make a fortune with auto tires impervious to glass.

THIS HOT SUMMER OF 1934

Mary had a little lamb
Whose fleece was white as snow;
But did it feel as cool as that?
Emphatically, no.

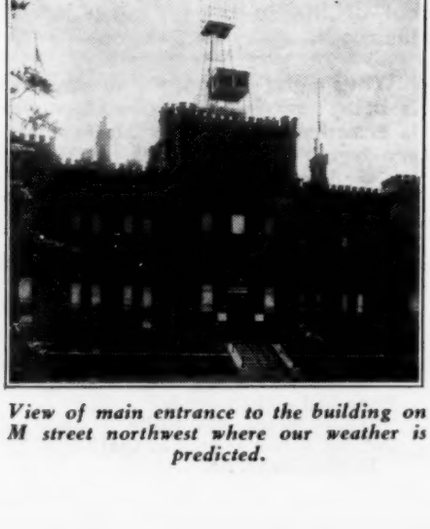
CAPITAL CHAT

Construction work on the new $325,000 enlargement of the White House executive offices is progressing rapidly. The work is going forward under night and day shifts. President Roosevelt's bed room is on the South side of the White House near the West end where he can see and hear the pounding, etc., that goes with such a construction job. But when he was told that the night work would be cancelled if it disturbed his sleep the President laughed at the idea. He is such a sound sleeper the noise does not disturb him in the least.

Whether the noise of the air drills tapping their way through re-inforced concrete disturbed him or not the Chief Executive has now hied himself to his Hyde Park estate for another vacation. However, that trip had been planned before he sampled the noise on the White House grounds.

Not only has the President had to get used to the noise made by modern construction machinery but practically all of the people in downtown Washington have been baptized under the rapid fire and rat-a-tat-tat of pile drivers and air hammers. For several years now the huge government building program has been in progress. Long ago citizens of the nation's capital became so used to the noise of such machinery that they no longer stop to look at a steamshovel, pile driver or air hammer in operation. In fact they no longer stop to crane their necks to see a bunch of stone masons place a 50-ton piece of marble on top of a three or four story building. That is a common sight in the capital any day and the folks have seen about all there is to see.

This year's unprecedented drought in all parts of the Middle West has about wrecked the nerves and patience of employees of the Weather Bureau's information service if not the entire service. When weather conditions are calm and normal, says Dr. Charles C. Clark, assistant chief, people just take the work of the bureau for granted. But with the devastating drought lasting so long and the terrific record-breaking temperatures in the West the poor bureau has been under a terrific strain all summer. Requests for information of the weather have poured in all summer long by the thousands. In many cases the requests were pathetic. But in their suffering practically everybody wanted an answer to the same question—"When will this terrible drought end?" But despite all of its statistics, reports, figures, letters, graphs and charts the Weather Bureau wasn't able to answer that all important question. Incidentally, Uncle Sam's Weather Bureau never predicts what the weather will be in any locality more than 36 hours ahead. It ventures no long range forecasts on droughts, cold or warm winters or anything else.



View of main entrance to the building on M street northwest where our weather is predicted.

Next June the National jamboree of the Boy Scouts of America is scheduled to be held in Washington. Over 30,000 Scouts are expected to visit their nation's capital and that is what has the city fathers more or less in a quandary. The boys, in keeping with their outdoor life, want to pitch tents for their homes during their sojourn in the city. For the past eight or nine months the Scouts have been trying to get permission to pitch their tents, but as yet that permission has not been forthcoming due to the fact that a suitable camp site has not yet been agreed upon. Several sites have been suggested but none of them have been promised. However, C. Marshall Finnan, superintendent of National Capital Parks, has promised to submit formal recommendations accompanied by plans and drawings. Then, too, the boys are pretty sure of getting a suitable place because they are coming to the capital at the invitation of President Roosevelt. Besides American boys, Scouts from several foreign countries will be represented.

Thanks to Public Works funds the Washington Navy Yard is enjoying boom times almost equal to the "good old days" of the World war. With a greatly enlarged force of trained mechanics this number one and only naval gun factory is working at top speed on the biggest armament job it has had since the Armistice was signed 16 years ago. Scenes at the gun plant remind one very much of those witnessed just before the great war ended. Much of the work is more or less secret with censorship rules tightened to a near war-time degree. Here something like $1,500,000 of the emergency or recovery funds are used each month to turn out new weapons of destruction. At present the factory is busy 24 hours each day building new 8-inch, 6-inch and 5-inch guns for new cruisers besides reconditioning the huge 16-inch guns from the battleship Colorado and 14-inch pieces from other war ships.

One of the busiest workers on Capitol Hill is Senator Hattie Caraway. Despite the fact that she only recently lost her youngest son, Bobby, a student at West Point, killed by a fall from a horse, the nation's only lady Senator, not being bothered with mending political fences this year, spends nearly every day in her office tending to the business attached thereto. Garrett Whiteside is her secretary. He was also secretary to her late husband, Senator Thad Caraway. On the Hill they call Whiteside dean of the congressional secretaries because he has served in that capacity for more than 27 years.

DO YOU KNOW THAT

The snakes you see in the movies have been brightened up with shiny paint.

The average American eats his weight in meat each year.

"Irish" potatoes are really native to South America.

During the first year of wheat adjustment 577,000 growers retired 7,500,000 acres of wheat land from production.

There are only 1,230 colored lawyers in the United States as contrasted with 159,375 white attorneys.

Eighty per cent of the colored population in this country is concentrated in the South.

A crop-control act was passed by the assemblies of Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina as early as 1666 providing for a one year tobacco-planting holiday.

British soldiers once held a mock Congress in the House of Representatives chamber in the Capitol at Washington.

Barbed wire used for fencing was patented in America in 1874.

Light from the "Milky Way" takes 8,400 years to reach the earth.

The world's record for the largest number and most frequent thunderstorms goes to Java.

Nearly 54,000,000 acres of farm land, some good, some bad, have been removed from production of staples by farmers in return for benefit payments by AAA.

In 1932 and 1933 Davenport, Ia., had the highest suicide rate of any city in the U. S.

A BELLIGERENT HARE

Expressions such as "timid as a rabbit" had no meaning to a big jackrabbit owned by A. O. Strauch, a Texas rancher. The rabbit had no use for dogs but contrary to the usual order it was the bunny who did the chasing and kept strange canines off the ranch. He would rush the dogs, leap into the air, twist sidewise and land a hefty kick in the ribs. Ranch hands mourn the rabbit's recent passing but not so the neighborhood dogs.

NOW GET BUSY, MAUD

Oh, come into the garden, Maud,
For food is short and duty calls
And many girlies are abroad
In shorts or overalls.
True patriots will applaud;
You'll make a hit.
So come into the garden, Maud,
And do your bit.

AVIATION

A South American air trade war is now beginning to take definite form. France and Germany carry mail from Paris and Berlin to Buenos Aires in three and one-half days. The German Zeppelin Corporation has just signed a 30-year agreement with the Brazilian government to conduct 20 trips a year from Germany to Rio de Janeiro in exchange for tariff and credit concessions. The United States has played her trump card, too. With the first of six huge flying boat transports of the Pan-American Airways with carrying capacities of 32 passengers and a ton of express each, now completed and in service on the South American run and with the aid of the recently signed agreement between the American Railway Express Agency and the Pan-American Airways which will expedite traffic between all points of the United States and 30 Latin-American countries this country expects to establish a service which will lure much of the trade in this direction. In its acceptance flight just before going into service the giant Pan-American transport broke 10 records for transport planes many of which were made with Col. Lindbergh at the controls.

Fulfillment of recent contracts let by the Army Air Corps for the construction of two huge bombers will push this country into the position now occupied by Russia as the possessor of bombers with the greatest flying range. Russian planes now top the list with a range of 3,000 miles. The two new ships which are to be added to the Army's air force will have a range of 5,000 miles and will be able to attain a speed of about 250 miles per hour which will make them the fastest war planes in the air.

The new Federal Aviation Commission has made a survey of the export trade and found that it is a boon to the potential national defense of our country. The manufacture of planes for shipment to foreign countries, which accounts for a third of the total sales says the commission, is a great aid in the maintenance of a well trained and sufficient force in the factories —an invaluable organization in case of national emergency.

Sleeper planes are now in operation between New York and Chicago. Equipped with 12 convertible berths similar to those on the ordinary Pullman car these transports offer a comfortable night passage between the nation's two greatest cities in slightly over six and one-half hours. Stops are made at Buffalo and Detroit. And more and more of these "fly-by-night" schemes are in the offing.

Some people we know of are so mean that they not only "make every dollar count" but they aim to make it count as $1.50 or $2.

"PSYCHIANA"

(THE NEW PSYCHOLOGICAL RELIGION)

Destined to Reform Spiritual Thought

A new and revolutionary religious teaching based entirely on the misunderstood sayings of the Galilean Carpenter, and designed to show how to find and use the identical power that He used.

"PSYCHIANA" BELIEVES AND TEACHES AS FOLLOWS

FIRST: That the message of the Christ as given by Him to the world 2000 years ago has been MISSED IN ITS ENTIRETY.

SECOND: That religious tradition and superstition have hidden the message in an interpretation of His teachings which is utterly erroneous.

THIRD: That the very same Power which Jesus used and demonstrated and which He said WE should be able to use, IS AT OUR DISPOSAL TODAY.

FOURTH: That when Jesus said: "The things that I do shall ye do also," He literally meant what He said. We believe that the New Psychology is proving the existence of such a power, but is erroneously calling it "subconscious mind."

FIFTH: That there is no such thing as a "subconscious mind" and what has been alluded to as such is, in reality, nothing more nor less than the manifestation of an INVISIBLE, LITTLE KNOWN POWER—the very same Power that Jesus used and demonstrated.

SIXTH: That this power was not exclusive in Jesus, but is UNIVERSAL.

SEVENTH: When once understood and used, this dynamic power is willing and abundantly able to give Health, Happiness and Success in whatever proper field it may be desired.

Underwood & Underwood

DR. FRANK B. ROBINSON

Considered by many to be one of the keenest psychological minds this country has ever produced, believes after years of intense research, that there is in this world today an invisible Power, so dynamic that other forces fade into insignificance beside it. He further believes that this is the identical Power that Jesus used—the Power of God. Dr. Robinson is convinced that the world is on the verge of the most STUPENDOUS SPIRITUAL UPHEAVAL it has ever experienced.

Every reader is cordially invited, with no obligation incurred, to write "Psychiana" for details of this remarkable interpretation of Christ's teaching, which, although in public hands less than one year, has already elicited enquiries from forty-eight different countries. A truly remarkable record.

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SCIENTIFIC

CAUSE OF DROUGHT UNKNOWN

Meteorologists have theories and ideas as to the cause of our drought but as far as actual, well-established facts are concerned they have little information to offer. It is not their lack of ability which makes them unable to tell why so little rain has fallen but a lack of information on weather conditions over the entire world. At present only 10 per cent of the earth's surface is observed for its weather conditions. For example, they know that Pacific winds which usually furnish rain for the Western and Middlewestern states have left their usual course and crossed the continent over Northern Canada and then come down the New England coast. They also know that winds coming from the Gulf of Mexico have this year been deflected so that they passed over Mexico and in so doing dropped their moisture on the mountains of that country.

Why either of these tragic changes has occurred it is not known. Enough is known of periods of drought, however, to disconnect them from the sun spot cycle but it is thought that years of extreme heat and cold run in cycles and that each condition is related to the other in some way.

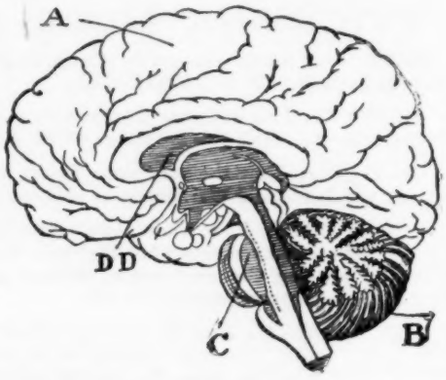
SLEEPING SICKNESS PREVENTIVE

According to the Lancet, British medical journal, a new preparation has been discovered which will, if injected at three-month intervals, render man immune to sleeping sickness. The discovery comes as the result of extensive research by all European scientists in the infected zones of Africa. Final tests were given the preparation when natives volunteered to submit themselves for the experiments. This discovery is of highest importance since the disease is the chief threat against the life of man in the tropics. Infection is caused by the African tsetse fly which carries the organisms causing the disease from animal carriers to man.

PROBE BRAIN FOR EMOTIONS

Search for the emotional centers of the brain in the past has yielded very little conclusive evidence as to their location. It is believed, if they exist, they are buried somewhere in the cerebrum but since it has been impossible to reach this section without drastically altering the brain nothing definite has been learned. According to the theory in regard to the emotions they originate in the centers and then pass through the cortex where they are rationalized and released or withheld entirely. In experiments where the cortex has been successfully removed from the brain of a dog the only response regardless of the type of sensory stimulation was rage. With the emotion controlling part of the brain removed the dog responded to every action as if it were a threat against its life. It is thought that the other emotions are located in the same place but because rage is the strongest of them all they were stifled by it.

Drs. Brown and Henry of California university believe they now have a method for deadening the inner parts of the brain without any great damage to the cortex. A tiny wire electrode ten-thousandths of an inch in diameter



This drawing will give the reader some idea of what the human brain looks like. It shows the median surface of the right cerebral hemisphere. The section marked A shows the convolutions of the brain. B is the cerebellum, C the medulla oblongata, and D the fifth ventricle.

is pushed through the cortex into the unknown regions and any desired part deadened by an electric current. They believe this new technique will lead to much new knowledge about the brain.

This is getting back to the system of "acupuncture" which used to be practiced by doctors in China, as related by the French Jesuit missionary Dr. Huc. The Chinese physicians would use long needles, made of gold or silver, with which they penetrated every organ of the body, including the heart itself. Dr. Huc testifies that while the treatment did not always cure the patient, it seemed to do no harm. Only very rich patients could afford to be punctured by these gold and silver needles—which explains why the cure never became very popular. Ordinary Chinese had to be cured with something cheaper—such as dried orange peel, odd-shaped ginseng roots or the ground bones of a black dog.

"OLDEST CORN" A FAKE

Whether an object at the Smithsonian Institution has been reduced or elevated depends upon the comparative valuations of an ancient relic or ancient work of art sufficiently realistic to deceive the country's leading scientists for a period of 20 years. In 1914 officials of the institution purchased in Cuzco, Peru, what they thought to be an ear of corn grown in that country several thousand years ago. It was brought to Washington and until recently exhibited as petrified corn. When an intensive study to learn more about the history of corn led to the bisection of the curio it was found that instead of being a representative of an ancient crop it was a hand-made clay rattle. A hollow center contained three small pellets which when the object was shaken, produced the desired sound. So perfect was the reproduction that never once during the entire period was any suspicion aroused. Instead of being a black mark against the scientists this mistake should be a tribute to the ancient modeler.

SCIENCE NIBBLES

English scientists have learned that babies under five months old manufacture their own vitamin C. This power decreases after that age disappearing completely at 14 months.

A new comparison of blood serums of man and ape places the age of man at 16,000,000 years.

A new electrical medical camera so small that it can be easily swallowed is now used to take pictures of the interior of the stomach.

Professors at Stanford university have perfected a method by which the student may speed up his reading. Eye movements are photographed and faulty ones then corrected.

A radio-controlled, electrical map which will show the course of a plane in flight has been invented by Dr. Samuel Spitz, of California.

According to a recent estimate all the known stars of the universe, if placed together, would fill a cube measuring 60 billion miles each way.

EYES CAN DO THINGS

Unless you read the best-seller novels or the so-called fiction in the magazines, you can never know the great number of stunts the human eye is capable of doing. Here are a few specimens:

Her eyes roamed carelessly around the room.

With her eyes she riveted him to the spot.

He withdrew his eyes from her face and they fell to the floor at her feet.

He drank her in with dancing eyes.

Their eyes met for a long breathless moment and swam together.

Marjorie would often remove her eyes from the deck and cast them far out to sea.

He dropped his eyes, and a look of intense pain came over his face.

His eyes met hers, and then fell.

Their eyes clashed and John uttered a shriek.

Her eyes rose from the table under the spell of his commanding voice.

WEEK'S ADD-A-LAFF

Advertisement in Minneapolis Journal under heading "Good Things to Eat: Broilers, hens, eggs, tomato plants, bulk dirt, sod, flagstone, puppies.

A plowshare beaten into a sword can't be so easily beaten back again.

GOOFY INVENTIONS

Prof. Alexander Graham Bell back about 1875 was fooling with electricity and magnetism in the hope of making an apparatus with which two messages could be telegraphed along the same wire. He stumbled onto the discovery of the telephone by accident. Everybody whom Bell consulted told him that his invention wasn't worth anything. At best it was just a toy. Skeptics asked why people should ever be willing to pay for anything as cheap as talk? Bell became very discouraged, and if it had not been for a few good friends who patted him on the back and praised him and advanced him money he might have thrown the whole thing up. He himself was partially deaf and he made his living by teaching teachers in Boston how to teach deaf pupils.

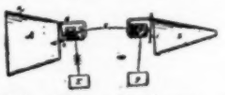
However Bell thought enough of his new contraption to get a patent on it, in 1876. The main feature of the patent is reproduced in our illustration. This picture shows quite clearly what the original Bell phone was like. It was a very crude affair, we must admit. We see two instruments, connected with a wire. (Of course in practice the wire would be long enough to reach from one phone to the other.) Each phone was also connected with the ground as shown, as it was already known in telegraphy that it was not necessary to use two wires but that the earth could be used for the return current, and this saved a lot of money for wire.

Bell's phone had a diaphragm of thin sheet iron which vibrated in front of a small magnet and coil. When a person talked in one phone, the air vibrations were converted into electric pulsations. These electric impulses were sent to the other phone, where they made the other diaphragm vibrate the same as the first one—and thus the talk was reproduced.

Iron wire was used for the first phones, owing to the high cost of copper wire—but of course copper is far more efficient. The Bell phone was a one-way instrument; in fact it was never anything more than two receivers connected together with a wire. As a transmitter it was very poor. When using these Bell phones, the person who was speaking would put the mouthpiece to his mouth and talk. The person at the other end of the line was supposed to put the other receiver up to his ear. You can imagine what would happen on a modern telephone line if two women subscribers, each anxious to tell the other one about the new baby, had both tried to talk at the same time. Even though talk was cheap, not much of it would get transmitted at that rate.

The telephone made very slow progress, partly because the instrument was so crude and partly because there was such apathy toward it on the part of the public—who considered it "goofy" to the limit. For several years after the patent was granted cheap lecturers traveled around the country giving exhibitions in schools and public halls and charging a small admission fee. People could thus go and see the telephone and actually listen to it, as a line would be stretched to a near-by house where a second person was posted.

Pairs of phones were sold to a few business concerns that put them in for their own use solely. No such thing as a switchboard was known until 1878, when a "central" was established in New Haven, Conn., with 21 subscribers. Nobody dreamed of the future possibilities of phoning. As late as 1892 the United States Senate had just a single telephone, and an expert



The original Bell telephone, patented March 7, 1876.

girl was employed to run the phone. No Senator would have trusted himself to do any talking or listening; it was too difficult a job. The White House had a single phone and each of the government departments gradually put in instruments—but in each case there was just one phone for the entire building.

What gave the telephone its real start was the invention of a true transmitter by Emile Berliner, a poor young man who was a store clerk at Washington and who spent his spare hours fooling with wire, etc. He finally discovered the principle of the loose-coupled transmitter, which is also the basis of the microphone, as now used for the radio and many other purposes. When the receiver and the transmitter were thus separated the talkers no longer had to engage in long-distance sparring with each other to see which was to do the talking and which would listen. After the adoption of the transmitter, there was no handicap to the use of the phone, and the system spread like wildfire over the country.

Of course there are plenty of inventions still remaining to be made, and they are just as silly as so many of the greatest inventions of the past have been declared. Knockers will try to discourage inventors, just as always. Fortunately the inventors are not a sensitive class and they will keep on with their tinkering and trying and experimenting—and among them will be some who will hit big things, for it is impossible to hold genius down.

PORCUPINE MAY BE PEST

Secure under his barbed coat, the porcupine grunts his way peacefully through the woods in several sections of our country and attracts considerable attention because of his unique but effective means of defense. But these quills, which attract all of the attention, are not the part of the animal which worries the farmer in certain localities when porcupines become too numerous. Lacking both the desire and the ability to shoot the protecting spines this curious creature is absolutely harmless unless attacked. But there are other ways in which he can inflict injury upon the farmer. During the fall and winter months he cuts through the bark of trees and eats the inner layer. Sometimes a tree will die as a result. Thus it is found necessary to keep the number limited. Young fruit trees are also often damaged and when the porcupines get extremely numerous fields of small crops are invaded. Hunters claim that the meat of the porcupine can be eaten, in case of emergency. It resembles pork—but still it is not the kind of pork you pine for, ordinarily at least.

DUCK SEASON TO BE SHORTENED

Unusual weather for the past year or so led to an overestimate of the increase in the number of migratory waterfowl. Instead of an increase the Bureau of Biological Survey finds that some varieties including the redheads, shovelers, blue-winged teal and a few others will show a very alarming decrease.

According to the outline of a plan submitted by the advisory board to Jay N. Darling, chief of the bureau, the sportsmen of the United States must expect shortened seasons in the future. The board recommended the open season on waterfowl to fall between October 1 and January 15 with the number of days of shooting to depend from year to year on the abundance of the birds in question. An experimental season of 30 days was recommended by the board with the time of the season left to the individual states. Also it was recommended that blinds be abolished, a daily bag limit of 12 birds and the hours of shooting to be from sun-up to sun-down.

IT REALLY HAPPENED

The Bostonian's slur on Chicago is as threadbare as that on the mother-in-law. But sometimes a case comes up which might be a little different. Here is one as told by the woman who entertained the Chicagoans mentioned in it: A woman in Boston had as her guests a spinster and her father from Chicago. Upon being asked what would give them the greatest pleasure to see, they agreed that an hour spent in the public library would be a treat to them. So the hostess took them to the Boston Public Library, where they walked around the court and the dignified rooms and saw the mural paintings by Abbey and Sargent. But all the time the woman-guest asked impatiently: "When shall we see the bust of Parker?" At last reaching the end of a corridor they came to the spot where, impressive on its marble pedestal, was the bust of the great American divine, Theodore Parker. And at once an ecstatic voice exclaimed—Look, father, Parker of Parker-House rolls!"

QUESTION BOX

Is the airmail being carried by the Army or by private firms?

Since the letting of 15 contracts in May others have been awarded until the airmail is again in civilian hands. Only temporary contracts have been awarded, however, pending such time as permanent legislation for regulation of airmail shall have been passed by Congress.

What is the religion of the President and First Lady?

Both President and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt are Episcopalians and when in Washington are regular attendants at St. Thomas's, near Dupont Circle.

Which states have the most and the least annual rainfall?

States with the highest normal amount of rainfall in inches are: Alabama, 61.6; Louisiana, 57.5; Mississippi, 51.9. Those with the lowest are: Arizona, 7.8; Nevada, 8.5; and Idaho, 13.1.

How may articles made of old gold be disposed of?

Articles of gold may be disposed of to firms regularly licensed by the government for the purpose. These articles are then melted and made into suitable form to be sold to the government or other licensed agency. Most magazines carry advertisements of such firms.

When and where was Arbor Day first inaugurated?

Arbor Day had its inception at a meeting of the Nebraska State Board of Agriculture on Jan. 4, 1872, when J. Sterling Morton, "Father of Arbor Day," introduced a resolution setting aside a day for tree planting. It was observed for the first time in that state on April 10, 1872. Kansas and Tennessee followed suit in 1875 and North Dakota and Ohio in 1882. Now, all the 48 states, the District of Columbia, Hawaii and Puerto Rico observe the day sometime during the year, usually proclaimed by the governor. Five of the states observe it semi-annually.

When was the longest session of Congress held?

It was a meeting of the 65th Congress which met during the World war period, convening Dec. 3, 1917, and adjourning Nov. 21, 1918, a total of 354 days. The shortest was a special session of the 37th Congress which met in the summer of 1861 and lasted but 33 days. Average length of the regular session (not counting the former short session) is about 217 days.

Who were the people known as the Walloons?

The Walloons, from a Teutonic word meaning foreign, are lineal descendants of the old Gallic Belgae who were eventually Romanized, especially in their language, which became a dialect of northern France. Present day Walloons are found in southern Belgium, Luxembourg and a few Rhenish villages and although many are subjects of Belgium they speak mostly French. The first permanent colony of New Amsterdam (New York) contained many Walloons and their descendants of today may be distinguished by their French names.

Is the Smithsonian Institution supported by the government?

No. It is maintained by the income derived from private gifts and interest on its own money. It was established by statute in 1846 under the terms of the will of James Smithson, an Englishman, who, in 1826 bequeathed his fortune of $500,000 to found the Institution. Gifts and good management have increased the original amount to over $1,500,000 which is in perpeutal investment in the Treasury at six per cent.

It is a legal establishment which has as its members the President, Vice President, Chief Justice and the Cabinet. It is governed by a board of regents which at present is composed of Chief Justice Charles E. Hughes; Vice President John N. Garner; Senators Joseph T. Robinson, M. M. Logan and David A. Reed; Representatives Edward H. Crump, Charles L. Gifford, and T. Alan Goldsborough; and six civilians, Frederic A. Delano, Irwin B. Laughlin, Robert W. Bingham, John C. Merriam, Walton Moore and Augustus P. Loring.

What kind of an insect is known as the "Black Widow"?

This is a venomous spider belonging to a species of which the female kills and devours its mate after mating. The black widow has a large, round, shiny body with long sprawling legs and a distinguishing red spot resembling an hour glass on the underside of the body. They are most prevalent throughout the West and while not necessarily fatal, deaths have occurred when bites were not treated promptly.

What particular phase of the moon is considered light?

Since there are various definitions of the light and dark of the moon we quote that given by the United States Weather Bureau. According to that authority, light moon means all that time during which the moon is above the horizon through the fore part of the night, say from dusk to midnight and dark moon means all the rest of the time—all the time it is not light of the moon.

GEOGRAPHIC TABLOID

DANZIG

Title—Free City of Danzig (a state under protection of League of Nations).

Location—Northeastern Europe, in Polish Corridor on the Baltic sea.

Area—754 sq. mi.

Climate & Topography—Tempered by Baltic. Hilly and wooded in west, flat to east.

Capital—Danzig (Pop. 236,064).

Population (1929)—407,517 (525.2 to sq. mi.).

National Language—German (96 per cent).

Government—Legislative powers of this sovereign and independent city and state vested in Volkstag of 72 members, elected by proportional representation for four years. Male and female suffrage for all over 20. Senate of 22 members, elected from Volkstag. President of Senate and seven of these called Chief Senators form the Ministry, elected for four-year-term. Senate acts in legislative capacity and is also supreme authority in Free City. Politically, the state is Nazi.

Ruler—Dr. Hermann Rauschning, Senate President; League of Nations High Commissioner Sean Lester of Irish Free State.

Religion — German Evangelical (two-thirds).

Value of Exports (1933)—$37,575,-100.

Value of Imports (1933)—$19,279,-200.

Chief Exports & Products — Coal, timber, sugar, grain, cement, naphtha, iron, steel, etc. Shipping one of the most important industries.

Polish Ambassador to U. S. handles Danzig affairs in America.

American Consul to Danzig—Charles H. Heisler.

SLAVE COLONY IN HAITI

On the west coast of Haiti there is a most unusual colony. It consists solely of American negroes who went there following the Civil war in this country. While this colony practices voodooism, witch doctory and so on they have never mixed with the natives of the island. They govern themselves and wonder of wonders have never been bothered, even during Haiti's many revolutions. Of course they are necessarily rather primitive, but the colony has prospered. They have shipping arrangements whereby they send their products direct to the United States. The preacher of the colony is also their school teacher. He sometimes comes to the States to catch up on what is new and takes back as many books, papers and ideas as he can afford.

Gunpowder has caused plenty of havoc in the world but nothing compared to what face powder has caused.

THOSE GEOGRAPHIC NAMES

Said the girl from Sault Ste. Marie
To the girl from Mandalay:
"Aren't your native names too awful?
How do you get that way?"

Said the girl from Mandalaysia
To the girl from Soo:
"I'd think about Massachusetts, Milwaukee, Minnesota, Tallahassee, Mooselaukmeguntic, Mississippi, Atchilatchifaya and
Androscoggin, if I were you."

PASTIME

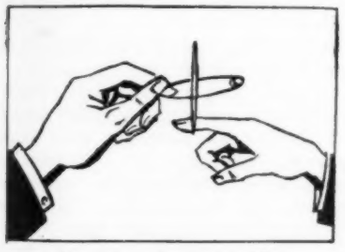
CHANGING SPOTS ON DICE

This trick may seem difficult at first, but a little practice will make it simple for amateur performers. Take one of a pair of dice between the thumb and index finger of the right hand. Show first the number of spots on the side nearest to you. Then, turning over the dice, show the number of spots appearing on the other side. Now put the "bone" on the table and announce that you will change the number of spots underneath by magic.

At your request a spectator turns the dice over, when, to the surprise of everyone, it is found that the change has really taken place. For instance, suppose the spots originally shown were two and six, while when the spectator picked up the cube the spots were two and five. Of course most people know that the two opposite sides of dice add up to seven but few of them will think of that in a trick like this. The secret of the trick of course is in turning over the dice between the thumb and index finger. The move is simple, yet it can be done quite slowly and under the eyes of a spectator without detection. As you turn the dice over and away from you also turn over the wrist. That is all the trick to it. But the effect is a rolling motion that carries the dice round three faces instead of only two.

TOOTHPICK-SAFETY PIN STUNT

Here is a little stunt that will fool even the performer's eyes. It is really an optical illustion. For it you need a medium size safety pin and a toothpick. Run the pin through the middle of the toothpick so the latter can revolve. Then fasten the safety pin and turn the toothpick to the position

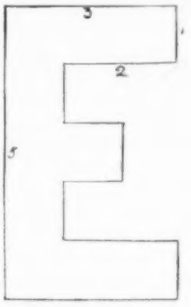


Here is a Snap for You

shown in the accompanying sketch. Press hard on the end of the toothpick and then suddenly let it go and see what happens. No, don't believe your eyes. The toothpick didn't pass completely through the safety pin. It spins backward until it hits the upper bar of the safety pin.

LETTER E PUZZLE

Can you cut the letter E shown here into five pieces so the pieces can be rearranged to form a perfect square? In order that you will not have to cut your paper we suggest that you draw a similar E on a piece of paper or cardboard. Make the various lines forming your E according to the figures given in the accompanying illustration, that is, one inch, two



Not an "E-z" E

inches, three inches and five inches. Then proceed to cut this letter into five pieces that can be formed into a perfect square. The only restriction is that you are not allowed to turn any of the pieces over. Puzzle fans can check up on their efforts by our solution next week.

BRAIN TEASER

A young lady Pathfinder Brain Teaser fan from Uvalde, Tex., the place where Vice President "Cactus Jack" Garner hails from, sent this real brain tickler in. Bernice McKinney, of that city, says her great uncle told it to her not long ago. When that great uncle was a boy going to school most school teachers were men and in those days school masters had to be models for their pupils to follow. Thus there were certain things taboo in the teacher's public life, especially so when with the school boys and girls. However, they had their indulgences then just as now. Thus it was that our Brain Teaser fan's great uncle was sent by his teacher to a near-by store with a note and was instructed to tell the store keeper to send what the note said. Now here is what was in that note: "Three-fourths of a cross and a circle complete; an upright bar and two semi-circles to meet; an angle with a triangle complete; two semi-circles and a circle complete." Now the question is "what did the teacher want?" The answer will be given next week.

Last Week's Answer—The distance between the two cities is 27 miles. Nine miles of the distance is uphill, 13½ level and 4½ downhill.

PERRY'S FLAGSHIP AFLOAT

After spending the greater part of her 122 years under the water Commodore Perry's flagship "Niagara" is again riding the waves of Lake Erie. This historic old ship was used by Perry on the Great Lakes during the war of 1812.

Girls used to marry a man in order to reform him. This is now all past. Perhaps that accounts for the decreased number of marriages and births.

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HOME

FIX SQUEAKY FLOORS

Sometimes the squeak in a floor is caused by one of the boards rubbing against another. In such a case the aggravating whine can be removed by sifting a little talcum powder into the crack from which the squeak seems to come. If this is not effective a further investigation is necessary. A squeak on the ground floor is comparatively easy to stop regardless of its cause. Since the overhead beams in the basement are seldom covered the underflooring is usually exposed to plain view. If the powder will not stop the sound the chances are that the trouble is in the underflooring and not in the surface at all. A piece of the subflooring which does not fit solidly against the beam can cause the creak. Driving a small piece of wood into the opening will take up the play and usually stop the unpleasant sound.

RID ANIMALS OF LICE

The surest way to produce stunted animals which will not respond to proper feeding is to allow them to become infested with lice. While the parasites are harmful to mature livestock the bad effects are most noticeable among young animals. Treatment should be started as soon as any sign of infestation appears. Experiments at the Department of Agriculture stations have proven that the best method for eradication of lice is by dipping or spraying the animals, in the fall of the year, with arsenical, coal-tar creosote, or nicotine solutions. Animals can be dusted with insect powders during any time of the year but while this method will serve as a check it will not effect a complete eradication so spraying or dipping is made unnecessary.

CROSS-BRED FRIERS BEST

Pure bred flocks of chickens are not always the best for all purposes. Experiments at the government experimental farms have shown that young cockerels for early market produced by crossing two breeds are the biggest money-makers for the farmer. Best results were produced when Single-Comb Rhode Island Red males were crossed with White Wyandotte hens. When the young cockerels of this crossed breed were 12 weeks old they weighed 20 per cent more than those of the standard pure bred strains. Not only that but they consumed less feed in proportion to their weight than the others. All this, besides the extra quality added to the meat by the more rapid growth.

SILAGE FROM MANY CROPS

Knowing that feed turned into silage will go half again as far as it would if it were fed as fodder the farmer will, in many cases, try to stretch this year's shortened supply by that method. In cases of extreme shortage the usual crop depended on to fill the silo may be lacking. While such an eventuality may mean that feeds usually considered as natural waste may have to be used it does not necessarily mean, unless the case is extremely severe, that the problem is without a solution. Such green growths as corn, oats and other grains, corn and pea cannery refuse, apple pomace, ordinary grasses and legumes, and edible weeds make excellent feed when converted into silage. Beet tops, potato and apple culls, and the like can be used if they are mixed with enough straw to take up the surplus water. Even crops which have become dry through maturing in the fields can be used to advantage provided they are moistened with water, equal in amount to their weight.

STRAW VALUABLE ROUGHAGE

In the absence of something better straw may be fed to animals without ill effects. Oat straw is the best of the lot, being softer and more easily masticated and also containing the highest percentage of digestible nutrients. It might be surprising to some to learn that in total digestible nutrients straw is 75 per cent as rich as alfalfa. However, it is lacking in protein, containing only seven per cent as much as alfalfa. Consequently if straw is fed and the same results expected as are obtained from other feeds it must be supplemented with feeds with a high protein content. Farmers in the drought area who have straw of any kind should try to save it to help out during the winter.

CHOKECHERRY JELLY

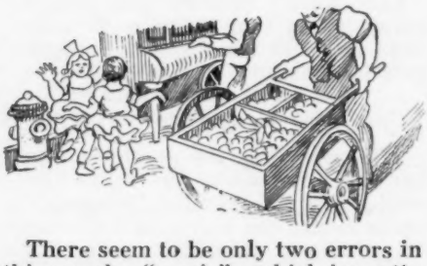
Chokecherry jelly, the best of the lot, can, in many sections of the country, be added to the winter's supply at the least expense. Growing wild and in most cases unclaimed these cherries offer themselves for the picking. Lacking in pectine sufficient for jelling the juice of this fruit requires the addition of the juice of sour apples but because of the concentration of color and flavor this dilution only adds to the desirability of the jelly. Juices of the apples and cherries should be extracted separately and then mixed together in equal amounts or in the proportion of one-fourth cup of cherry juice to three-fourths cup of apple juice. In either event the mixture requires three-fourths of a cup of sugar to each cup of juice.

The pulp of both cherries and apples which remains after the juice has been extracted can be made into butter by simply adding one-half cup of sugar to each cup of pulp, or three-quarters of a cup of sugar if it is to be preserved, and cooking.

FOOD IN OPENED CANS

The belief that food becomes poisonous if it is not removed from a tin can immediately after the can is opened is entirely groundless. As far as the condition of the food is concerned a tin can makes quite as good a container as a dish. It is true, however, that acids in certain foods such as fruits and tomatoes will slowly dissolve the iron of the can after air has been allowed to enter. This gives the food a metallic taste which may be undesirable but which does not indicate that the food is deadly poisonous as some folks believe.

DON'T YOU BELIEVE IT



There seem to be only two errors in this popular "comic"—which is pretty good. A wheel of Signor Antonio's banana cart has one spoke missing, and then Signor Paderinski is trying to play his street piano in the way regular pianos are played, instead of grinding it with a crank.

AMERICANA

A Nevada judge urging more liberal divorce laws as a means of preventing an increase in homicides.

Another Nevada judge granting 25 divorce decrees in 90 minutes or three and three-fifths minutes for each decree.

TVA electric refrigerators sold by dealers for $79.50 being advertised as cheap electric ice boxes.

Government moving billion and a half in gold from San Francisco mint to the Denver mint in order to get the precious metal permanently out of an area sometimes visited by earthquakes —with the Japanese just over the Pacific and also a few Communists right at home.

Chinch bugs being accepted as admission fee to World's Fair.

One of the big nation-wide oil companies using some non-union painters to do a job of painting and union workers picketing the stations and compelling the company to pay their members union wages for the work after it had been already done.

A wealthy truck farmer and racehorse owner being found on the New York relief register. For a year he had been receiving $31.50 every two weeks for living expenses and $22 a month for rent.

One of those Devil's Lake, N. D., farmers offering his Lincoln auto for the use of the President and proudly flashing a government check for $3,500 which he had received for not growing wheat.

A VERSE FROM THE BIBLE

Is there anything whereof it may be said, See, this is new? it hath been already of old time, which was before us.—Ecclesiastes 1:10.

WOMEN

NATURAL APPEARANCE MAKE-UP

If you see a girl all rouged and lipsticked up to the nth degree these days she is decidedly a back number so far as make-up goes. The smart thing now is to look natural. In other words, the current aim is to use cosmetics so as to present that lovely, unmade-up look. Young girls, especially, need very little make-up in the first place. They are healthy, with natural red lips, rosy cheeks, etc. Another good sign of the times is the gradual passing of the habit of continually dabbing at the nose with the powder puff. Nothing could be more unbecoming or repulsive than a nose already encrusted with layer after layer of powder receiving still more powder. To let you in on the secret, shiny noses are now in fashion. A shiny nose, you know, is the sign of youth, and since they are in style, some older women who have lost their youth are actually trying to grease their noses in order to give them that natural, youthful shiny effect. So let your proboscis be the shining light of your make-up.

BULLION STITCH

Although the bullion stitch is not well known it is a most attractive way to do short flower stems and spray bouquet effects in embroidery. It is made by bringing the thread up at the base of one line of the petal or stem. With the right hand wind the thread over and around the needle from right to left a sufficient number of times to make the entire length of the stem. Insert the needle at the opposite end of the stem and go on to the next line to be worked in similar manner.

URBAN WOMEN FORGOTTEN MEN

If we take it from Marie L. Obenauer, joint chairman of the Home Owners' Protective Enterprise, and a worker in many women's organizations, "23 million urban women in this country are the 'forgotten men' in the government's housing and home owners' laws and programs. At least," she claims, "they are forgotten until it comes time to refinance a mortgage or make a repair loan and then they are asked to sign on the dotted line." However, she thinks that if the home-owning family is to get the best results from the national housing act, the women will have to take the lead in bringing home owners into organized action.

FLAPPER DAYS OVER

One thing this country can thank the depression for is the suddenness with which it ended the reign of the flapper. Nowadays girls and young women may still paint their cheeks, lips, finger nails, their toe nails, smoke a cigarette and even drink a cocktail, but in the majority of cases conservatism rules where flapperism once reigned. Our womanhood from high school ages up has gone conservative with the nation.

HELPFUL HINTS

Silver polish or scouring powder will remove the stains from old dishes, especially tea and coffee cups, and make them look like new.

Oven-burned dishes can be cleaned by soaking them in a solution of borax and water.

Sal soda, caustic soda, potash and household ammonia will discolor and injure aluminum ware.

Noisy or sticky windows and drawers can be remedied by rubbing wax or soap on points of friction.

Don't keep honey in the refrigerator. It keeps better in the cupboard.

Iron rust can be removed from clothes by moistening the stain with ammonia, applying oxalic acid and then, after the chemical action stops, dipping in boiling water.

WHAT SHAKESPEARE SAID

Be thou as chaste as ice, as pure as snow, thou shalt not escape calumny. —Hamlet, Act 3, Scene 1.

LATEST FASHIONS

(SEE DESCRIPTION PAGE 20)

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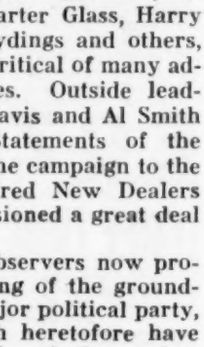
NATIONAL

Definite trend of administration away from cut and dried principles of the old Democratic party has aroused much interest and speculation. Several leading Democrats in office, including Senators Carter Glass, Harry F. Byrd, Millard Tydings and others, have been directly critical of many administration policies. Outside leaders like John W. Davis and Al Smith have protested. Statements of the President early in the campaign to the effect that he desired New Dealers about him has occasioned a great deal of uneasiness.

A few political observers now profess to see the laying of the groundwork for a third major political party, all efforts of which heretofore have failed. An example of the undercurrent of feeling was expressed recently by Senator Daniel O. Hastings, Republican, who said the country had been wondering where the New Deal was headed. "Now we must wonder," he went on, "where the Democratic party, as a party, is heading. Is it to be supplanted by a new party, the 'Roosevelt party'? That might be inferred." Uneasiness in Republican ranks is caused by the New Deal attaching such influential men as Senators Hiram Johnson, Bob La Follette and Bronson Cutting.



Hastings

It has been proposed by Senator J. Hamilton Lewis, Democrat, that all Republican senatorial candidates who wish to make an issue of the New Deal meet the Democratic candidates in a series of debates. The Senator says the questions involved today are the most momentous to come before the country since the Civil war. Joint debates, he contends, if held throughout the country would help the people to understand the issues involved. But Senator Daniel O. Hastings, chairman of Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee, declined the proposal.

A letter from Secretary of Agriculture Wallace to the chairman of the House Merchant Marine Committee drew the fire of Senator Duncan U. Fletcher of Florida and others. Wallace, who holds that imports and exports should always balance, wrote that he felt further subsidies to the merchant marine tends to reduce ability of foreigners to buy American products. Senator Fletcher said this was obviously the initial attempt to eliminate subsidies and that "it was absurd to advocate turning our trade over to foreign vessels." Although our ships now carry less than 30 per cent of American trade, he said, our need for ships is as great as ever. Others expressed themselves just as strongly.

Quite a few of those who regard themselves as good as elected to Congress in November are much concerned over the selection of a Speaker to fill the chair left vacant by the death of Henry T. Rainey. Candidates for the job of controlling and presiding over the House are selected at party caucuses and voted upon by the entire body when a new House meets to organize. Floor Leader Joseph W. Byrns of Tennessee, Reps. John J. O'Connor of New York, Sam Rayburn of Texas, William B. Bankhead of Alabama and Robert L. Doughton of North Carolina, are considered potential Speakers.

Withdrawal of Baltimore's mayor, Howard W. Jackson, from the gubernatorial race left the Democratic contest in Maryland between Governor Albert C. Ritchie and Dr. Charles H. Conley. Many now concede the present governor his fifth term but the three Republican candidates are bitterly fighting for the nomination. Republican withdrawals left only Senator Goldsborough, Harry W. Nice and H. Webster Smith. A Labor ticket has been filed in the state with Harry B. Gallatin for governor and Ada Smith Lang for the United States Senate.

C. Ben Ross, Idaho's cowboy governor, was renominated by the Democrats for his third term. He will be opposed in the November balloting by former state's attorney, Frank L. Stephan, who was nominated by a huge majority. Re-election of Ross would make him the logical candidate to oppose Senator William E. Borah in 1936. D. Worth Clark was nominated to replace late Rep. Thomas C. Coffin.

Antics of Senator Long, Governor Allen and Mayor Walmsley would be amusing if it were not for the suffering they have brought on those who have had nothing to do with the affair. The recent legislature was so busy jamming through political legislation that it forgot to provide for relief. Hence federal relief has been shut off also and the warring factions are too busy to bother.

Long and Allen called out state militia on July 30th and took possession of the registration office in New Orleans to force "honest" registration of voters. Long stated that more than 24,000 "illegally" registered voters have since been scratched from the list. Walmsley swore in several hundred "special" police and surrounded the troops in the city hall. A court order for disbanding the troops was useless because the guards would not permit civil officers to serve papers on their commander. Thus matters stood until registrations were closed.

In the meantime a special 5-day session of the legislature passed a law preventing the courts interfering with the governor's use of the state militia; another launching an investigation of the city of New Orleans; appointment of an unlimited number of election supervisors; and unlimited power to grant reprieves in both criminal and civil cases. Thus, Senator Long, through Gov. Allen, has been established as virtual dictator of the state—and New Orleans.

Former Governor Philip F. La Follette has filed as a Progressive candidate for governor of Wisconsin. His brother, Senator Robert M. La Follette, started the ticket in the state when he broke with the Republicans some time ago. They have 20 or more planks in their platform including government control of credit, federal and state development of electric power, public ownership of railroads, opposition of the sales tax, larger veterans' compensation and immediate payment of the bonus. Republican candidates for governor include Howard T. Greene, James M. Tittemore and a former governor, Fred R. Zimmerman. On the Democratic slate are Gov. A. G. Schmederman and R. F. Lehman.

La Follette

Arkansas Democrats renominated Gov. J. M. Futrell and in this Democratic state his election is conceded. All incumbent congressmen were renominated except D. D. Glover who was defeated in the 6th district by John McClellan and Rep. Tillman B. Parks who will enter a run-off primary against Neil C. Marsh. Martin L. Davey, tree surgeon, was the choice of the Democrats for governor of Ohio and Clarence J. Brown, publisher, that of the Republicans.

Virginia is widely divided in opinion. Senator Harry F. Byrd, Democrat, has severely criticized the administration's agricultural program and other policies yet retains his great popularity. Opposition is regarded as useless. But in the 5th district which takes in the tobacco and industrial area the re-election of Rep. Thomas G. Burch, New Deal incumbent, is believed certain. Sentiment in the 9th is apparently well divided between Rep. John W. Flannagan (Democrat); Bruce Crawford (Independent); and Fred C. Parks (Republican).

Latest Fashions Described

9067—Make going back to school an occasion! The cleverly designed blouse with perky sleeves may be made up in silk or cotton print. A wool fabric is perfect for the jumper. Designed for 8 to 16 years. A 12 requires 1⅝ yards 54 inch fabric and 1⅜ yards 36 inch contrasting.

1899—One can't have too many slips! This one is perfect fitting and has an adorable pantie included in the pattern. Slip and pantie together have four parts! Designed for 12 to 20 years and 30 to 42 bust. A 16 requires 3¾ yards 39 inch fabric.

9971—Here's a house frock that's smart both in and out of the kitchen for it has a separate apron which may be taken off at a moment's notice. Designed for 14 to 20 years and 32 to 44 bust. A 16 requires 3⅛ yards 36 inch fabric and 1⅝ yards contrasting.

9160—A splash of contrast and raglan sleeves are important features of this lovely afternoon frock. It's stunning made up in a novelty pebbly crepe with a scarf and cuffs of contrast. Designed for 12 to 20 years. A 16 requires 3⅝ yards 39 inch fabric and ¾ yard contrasting.

3067—Good proportions and slenderizing lines make this a perfect frock for the larger figure. Note the interesting sleeve treatments—both three-quarter and long sleeve versions. Designed for 34 to 46 bust. A 36 requires 3⅝ yards 39 inch fabric and ⅝ yard contrasting.

Drought Takes Control and Forces Reversing of Reduction Plans

(Continued from page 1)

if all those farm animals had been allowed to live there would be a still bigger feed shortage now. As it is, he says, there will be no great lack of feed or pasturage when the number of animals is reduced by government purchases, etc., according to the plans now being shaped up. It is expected that 5,000,000 sheep and from perhaps 10,000,000 cattle will be taken over by Uncle Sam so as to ease up on the feed situation and also raise mutton and beef prices. The details of the revised adjustment program are not yet perfected but in a general way the principle of keeping crops down by making loans to the farmers in return for their participation will be continued.

But we always have to keep the foreigners in mind also. It has come out that while the farmers of the United States have been curtailing their wheat production some of the other countries have been increasing theirs. The government of Argentina for instance is now urging the farmers to take advantage of the drought and raise more wheat instead of less. Secretary Wallace thinks the United States will need about 600,000,000 bushels of wheat for consumption in the next year. It looks, he says, as if the carry-over this time will be only about 100,000,000 bushels, and he says we ought to have a surplus of about twice that much in order to be on the safe side.

The Magazine of Wall Street, in a report on business as affected by the drought and the crops, says that practically half the states are seriously involved in the drought conditions. For the other states, it says, the increasing prices ought to bring a certain amount of prosperity. However, the article makes emphatic the very serious aspects of the situation. It says: "The food belt of America, in respect to livestock and field crops, has been dealt a stunning blow. Fruit crops have everywhere been curtailed and the cotton crop clipped by a million bales. Wheat reeled in June, corn collapsed in July. The direct and indirect economic effect of this disaster will be enormous and will affect the entire nation. The loss of wealth will be huge. Capital losses must also be considered. How much will be the depreciation of land values in the drought-stricken states regions? What will be the ultimate results, good and bad, of the abandonment of millions of acres of plow land to grass and weeds? What will be the final effect of the reduction of herds and flocks? The drought has cracked down on debts as well as on crops. With reduced crops or none at all and with sacrificed herds there will be little money for mortgage loans. But the balance between farm prices and industrial prices will be recovered and the nation as a whole will come nearer to equilibrium between raw and finished products—the lack of which was a factor in making the depression and in its continuance. The sting of the drought may snap the nation out of its business lethargy."

GRAVY WITHOUT THE GREASE

Even the most skillful server of foods can seldom get out a spoonful of gravy or certain sauces without bringing along a substantial amount of the grease which collects on top. However, a Frenchman has solved the difficulty by inventing the greaseless gravy spoon—the first real improvement in table utensils in these many years. It has a partial hood or cover over the toe or pointed end like the cap of a shoe. In this point there is a small hole. In action, it is very simple. A spoonful of the liquid to be served is dipped out and the heel of the spoon tilted upward. Of course the grease floats to the top while the sauce or gravy runs out the small hole in the point of the spoon. It will probably be suppressed in this country by the laundry combines which specialize in cleaning spots off neckties and vests.

KNOW ANY BIGGER?

As for absolute truthfulness, we can't vouch entirely for this tale, because it comes to us second hand. It wasn't W. H. Malone, of Olathe, Kans., who was the fisherman in question, as you will find as you read on, but a friend of his.

One day down in the Ozarks where a friend of mine (What'd we tell you?) went to go fishing he found the angleworms very scarce on account of the dry weather. He kept on digging for some time, but only finding two rather small ones decided to turn over an old log which was close by to see if anything suitable for bait might be hidden there. As he did so he found a snake with a frog in its mouth. Now this friend of mine almost always took a flask of whisky along with him on his fishing trips and having a plentiful supply with him now decided to spill a few drops on the reptile's nose to see what would happen. At once the snake dropped the frog and opened its mouth wide for more. Truly grateful for this present of the frog my friend considered it only common decency for him to satisfy the snake's craving by pouring a good dram more down his throat. At once the snake turned over and went to sleep. My friend picked up the frog, went down to the water's edge and began fishing with the frog for bait. After he had been there an hour or so he felt something tap him on the back. Turning around slowly, he saw his friend, the snake, gazing wistfully at him, and holding another frog securely in his mouth.

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SEPTEMBER CALENDAR

September gets its name from the Latin word meaning seven, as it used to be the seventh month of the old Roman year, which started with March. Monday, Sept. 3, is Labor day, a legal holiday in all the states and territories. This day is usually celebrated by doing as little labor as possible—except that somebody has to work to get the meals and do other necessary work without which the world could not go on. The reformers who put Labor day on the map never gave a thought to that; perhaps they'll do better next time. Labor day this year is a sad reminder of mismanagement and greed, as 10,000,000 people can still find no labor at which they can make a living but have to live on others who work.

New moon comes Sept. 8, first quarter the 16th, full moon the 22nd and last quarter the 30th. The last of the old moon passes very close to the planet Mercury on the 5th. This means that Mercury is in the early morning sky, rising some time before the sun. The moon this time gets within its own diameter of Mercury, which is unusually close. The moon in its monthly journey through the heavens follows the same general path each time. This path is also the same general path that the planets and the sun follow. But within this road or belt the moon and the planets vary their courses a little, so that one time there may be a very close "conjunction" as it is called, while the next month the moon may give the planets a wider berth.

On the 7th the old moon passes the planet Venus, but not so close. Venus is still a morning star and it shines with great brilliancy. Last winter it made a splendid spectacle as evening star. It is a habit of the planet Venus to dodge back and forth from the evening sky to the morning sky. In fact the ancients thought the planet was two different stars. This also holds true of Mercury, but Mercury, having a smaller orbit than Venus, changes back and forth oftener than Venus. Mercury has already turned back and is evening star during September and October, while Venus will not reappear as evening star until the end of November. The old moon passes fairly near Mercury on the 10th.

The new moon passes quite close to Jupiter on the 12th—which means of course that the moon has now changed around into the western sky, since Jupiter is still an evening star. Jupiter, with its nine moons, of which six have been visible in a small telescope all summer, is now passing so near the sun that it will soon be invisible. On the 20th the nearly full moon passes close to the planet Saturn. The autumnal equinox falls on Sept. 23 this year and the sun enters the zodiacal sign of Libra or the Balances—suggesting that the days and nights are equal all over the earth at this time. This is the official beginning of autumn. It is generally supposed that severe storms can be expected at the time of the equinox. Such storms are liable to occur at any time of the year,

1934 SEPTEMBER 1934

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
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23/30	24	25	26	27	28	29

as everybody knows, but there is a tendency for high winds to start up about this period.

On the 29th the planets Jupiter and Mercury pass within three degrees of each other. This would be a more interesting spectacle if the planets were not obscured by being in the western evening sky where the glow from the sun makes them appear faint. Saturn will soon be of growing interest as it comes out from back of the sun and becomes an evening star. You remember last year there was a singular explosion on Saturn, and the astronomers are eagerly watching to see whether the "Saturnine influence" which seems to dominate earthly affairs will continue.

Some authorities claim that the influence of the planets even determines how much, how little and what the women will wear. Of course the women don't know that they are influenced that way since all they do is to obey their natural instincts. Jupiter, it is declared, made the women favor light greens and yellowish greens. As Jupiter is now passing off the stage and Saturn is coming on, the favored hues will run more to the darker greens. The zodiacal sign of Libra is said to be the mansion or division of the heavens assigned to the planet Venus, the goddess of love and beauty, and this sign would also tend to favor those parts of the spectrum running to blue and blue-green and even to greenish black. Of course you don't have to believe this stuff if you don't want to. We don't think much of it except just as a whimsical matter to help keep people amused.

There was an unusually brilliant display of the showers of shooting

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stars called the Perseids this year. These shooters appear from the middle of July to the middle of August but reach their climax about Aug. 10, when sometimes as many as a hundred can be counted in an hour. These meteoric showers were seen even in ancient times. One legend accounted for them as being sparks from the gridiron on which St. Lawrence, an early Christian martyr, was burned, in the third century. Schiaparelli, the great Italian astronomer, in 1866 proved that the meteors were particles of matter left in the wake of a periodical comet which had paid its most recent visit to our part of the heavens in 1862. When our globe, in its circuit through the heavens, comes to that part of its orbit where it met that comet, ages ago, it still sees streams of sparks. These are caused by the sudden deflagration of the particles of matter when they come in contact with our atmosphere and are heated to incandescence by the friction. Some of these meteoric particles are big enough so that they have a small tail, like a tiny comet.

NEIGHBORHOOD GOSSIP

Columbia Banner—Peter Moomaw carried Louise Apperson to the revival meeting at Gumgrove last Saturday.

Buford Sentinel—The last legislature made a remarkable record in two respects. First, it devoured more lead pencils per inmate than any other legislature in history. Second, it established a new high by getting rid of 750 sanitary drinking cups for each day of the session.

Rock Hill Sentinel—As a result of the shooting Hayes is in Fennell infirmarary considerably ventilated about the lower anatomy and Locke is lolling on a bunk in the city jail, booked on a charge of assault and battery with intent to kill.

Bird County News—The party at the Jim Morgans Saturday night was not enjoyed so well, on account of nobody coming.

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LUCIDS

Biggins—Is your son preparing for college?

Slenczynski—Yes; he's taking boxing lessons.

Boarding-house Mistress—What part of the chicken do you wish?

Freshman—Some of the meat, please.

Tourist—How far is it from Washington to Baltimore?

Officer—Forty miles.

Tourist—And how far is it from Baltimore to Washington?

Officer—Why, the same distance, of course.

Tourist—Of course not. It's a week from Christmas to New Years, but it doesn't follow that it's a week from New Years to Christmas.

Boy—What is political economy, dad?

Dad—To be perfectly honest, my son, I can't tell you. Sometimes I think there isn't any such thing.

Egg Peddler (to wife)—Sufferin' snakes, Florabel, you sold the wrong eggs to that last woman.

Wife—How so?

Peddler—You sold her some of that lot which we dated "Sept. 10" when it is only Sept. 1 now.

Mr. Zowie—These biscuits are smaller than usual, aren't they?

Mrs. Zowie—Yes, I made them smaller so that you would have less to find fault with.

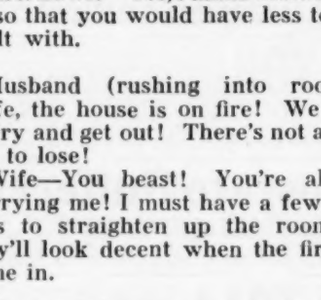
Husband (rushing into room)—Wife, the house is on fire! We must hurry and get out! There's not a minute to lose!

Wife—You beast! You're always hurrying me! I must have a few minutes to straighten up the rooms so they'll look decent when the firemen come in.

Joie Lou's mother was entertaining Major Spatz, the famous airman, and Joie Lou wanted to join in showing him hospitality. "Is it nice to be flying through the air? I have completely forgotten how it seemed," said the child.

"Why, you never went up in the air, Joie Lou," said her mother.

"Have you forgotten about when the stork brought me?" queried Joie Lou.



She—Doctors can operate, vaccinate and inoculate any time, can't they?

Doctor—Certainly. Why not?

She—Don't you think there ought to be a closed season for human beings, the same as with game?

Boresome Caller—Can your dog do any cute tricks?

Hostess—Yes; if you whistle three times he will bring you your hat.

Judge—Sam, you are accused by this man of stealing three chickens. What have you to say?

Sam—All Ah kin say, Jedge, is dat any man dat could call dem ole hens chickens must hab a pow'ful tough conscience.

"So Bumstead's stenographer has left him, has she? What was the reason?"

"She came into the office one day very suddenly and caught him kissing his wife."

"Is your boy Al going to stay on the farm?" a neighbor asked of old Al Falfa.

"I'm afraid so," replied old Al. "I've bought him all the stories I could find about boys who ran away from the farm and came back the next Christmas with enough money to pay off the mortgage, but he don't seem to take any of 'em to heart."

NAME O'HOWLS

Charlie POUNDERS is the drummer for the Lamar college band in Beaumont, Tex.

Two candidates for sheriff of Rock and Dane counties, Wisconsin, are CROAK and DEADMAN.

James E. SADLER is an instructor in horseback riding at the University of New Mexico. Virginia DANCE is an assistant in physical education for women at that institution and teaches dancing.

E. LATE and A. EARLY are teachers in the Brandywine, Md., high school.

Mrs. EATWELL runs a restaurant in Seattle, Wash.

FAKES & CO. are furniture dealers Ft. Worth and Dallas, Tex.

PENN and INK live in Mt. Vernon, Ia.—W. S. Penn and R. P. Ink.

A. WAFFLE lives in Oneida, Ill.

Dr. SICKMAN is a dentist in Sidney, Ohio.

Mrs. PEACH lives in Attleboro, Mass.

Dr. RUSH, a dentist, does that kind of work in Marion, Ind.

Guy MILLER operates a grist mill at Cole, Ind.

Edna DOLLAR was among the prominent speakers at the opening of a veterans encampment at Cheyenne, Wyo.

JESSE JAMES is a law-abiding young farmer near Whitewright, Tex.

Add marriages: HOPPER-SKIPPER at Due West, S. C.; SON-BONNETT at Aiken, S. C.; SPOON-BELL at Phoneton, Ohio; FORD-PACKARD at Northampton, Mass.; NASH-PACKARD at Williamsburg, Mass.; and DAYKNIGHT at Melrose, Mass.

Divorce Lawyer (to wife of movie actor)—How much did you say your husband is making?

Wife—He made $60,000 last year—but I'm sure he could make more if he worked hard enough. I want to sue him for the $60,000 and I am willing he should keep whatever he makes above that. I always want to be fair.

Mrs. Ballard—How does your new cat like your dog?

Mrs. Seaton—Oh, fur-straight.

Customer—Are my clothes that you are cleaning and pressing ready?

Tailor—Not yet.

Customer—But you said you'd have them ready if you worked all night.

Tailor—Yes, but I didn't work all night.

Wilbur—Rhodes is as stubborn as a mule, isn't he?

George—Yes, he always puts his best foot backward.

Pretzel—Are you economizing at your house?

Wetzel—No, we're simply eating less for the same money.

Daughter—Henry says he will die if I don't accept him.

Father—Let him die—the worthless fellow!

Daughter—But, father, he's had his life insured in your company.

WHY NOT?

If a female duke is a duchess,
Would a female spook be a spuchess?
If a male goose is a gander,
Then would a male moose be a mander?

If the plural of child is children,
Would the plural of wild be wildren?
If a number of cows are cattle,
Would a number of bows be battle?

If a man who makes plays is a playwright,
Would a man who makes hay be a haywright?
If a person who fails is a failure,
Would a person who quails be a quailure?

If the apple you bite is bitten,
Would the battle you fight be fitten?
If a young cat is a kitten,
Then would a young rat be ritten?

If a person who spends is a spendthrift,
Would a person who lends be a lendthrift?
If drinking too much makes a drunkard,
Would thinking too much make a thunkard?

But why pile on the confusion?
Still I'd like to ask in conclusion:
If a chap from New York's a New Yorker,
Would a fellow from Cork be a corker?